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Rivers Rising in N. E.; Bill for Five-Day Week; Job Rise Shown in March

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 4, 1940

In Boston: Democracy in Schools

Rivers continue to rise throughout New England, though New Hampshire reported that it expected no trouble from high water. General improvement is expected this week end. Many stretches of highways in the western part of Massachusetts were under water as most of the rivers in this section were over flood level. Several hundred acres of farm land in Hatfield, Hadley, and Northampton were flooded. The Connecticut River reached a technical flood level last night at Turners Falls, with a flow of 98,000 cubic feet per second.

The Boston & Maine Railroad discontinued service between Wells River and White River Junction in Vermont as the rising Connecticut River flooded its tracks in several places.

Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman, National Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, said today that "democracy must first be established in the schools if it is to survive." Mrs. Grossman was in Boston to attend the Fourth Annual Conference of the Massachusetts State Branch of the organization. "The first thing we must do as teachers," she said, "is to become democratic ourselves. We must wipe out every vestige of the old autocratic classroom." [Details: Page 9.]

Despite cloudy, rainy skies, hundreds of boys and girls assembled on Boston Common this afternoon to celebrate a belated May Day Party—advertised to be the largest in Boston's ceremonial history. The featured event was to be the coronation of little Carol Ann Tobin, daughter of the Mayor, who announced that she was the Queen of the Seven Dwarfs. The party was under the supervision of the Park Department.

In Washington: Mexican Note Received

Representative McCormack (D) of Massachusetts introduced a bill (HR 9655) authorizing the President to establish five-day work weeks for all or part of the year for Federal agencies.

A partial settlement of the long and bitter dispute over Mexico's seizure of American oil lands was reported from Mexico City. Dispatches from the Mexican Capital said that the Consolidated Oil Company (Sinclair) had reached a settlement with the Mexican Government. Mexico's reply to Secretary Hull's recent note on expropriation is being decoded in the State Department. [Details: Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt vetoed a Navy promotion and retirement bill because, he said, the "extremely difficult and uncertain status of international relations" made unwise the mandatory retirement of rear admirals and general officers of the Marine Corps.

Inroads Made Into Unemployment

NEW YORK—The number of jobless workers in the United States declined by 113,000 or 1.2 per cent, in March, reversing the upward trend of January and February, according to the preliminary estimate for March prepared by the Division of Industrial Economics of the National Industrial Conference Board. Total unemployment in March is placed at 9,304,000. Total employment in March was 45,581,000.

200 Reds Exiled to Islands Off France

LA ROCHE SUR YON, France (AP)—More than 200 Communists, former leaders of the party which has been outlawed in France, were sent to the Atlantic Islands off the French west coast for internment today. Among them were two former Deputies, Jean Duclos and Robert Philippot, convicted of disseminating Red propaganda.

Chicago Receives Television From New York

NEW YORK (AP)—A new American record for long-distance television reception was announced yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company. Images flashed from the top of the Empire State Building by station W2XBS were picked up clearly in Chicago 717 air miles distant.

The Chicago report was a surprise since reception of television programs normally is limited to within 90 miles of the midtown transmitter. Engineers said the phenomenon was due to a "sporadic layer" in the upper atmosphere which "bounced" the waves carrying the pictures back to earth.

Eastern Air Lines Orders 12 Big Planes

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, announced today that the directors meeting here had authorized purchase of 12 DC-3 Douglas 21-passenger planes to be delivered between June and November.

The Air Lines' April business was 61 per cent over the corresponding month last year, Captain Rickenbacker reported, and business for the first four months of 1940 was 60 per cent higher than for the same period of 1939.

Americans on Way Home From Scandinavia

GENOA (AP)—Three hundred Americans from the Scandinavian countries reached Genoa yesterday and will sail homeward today on the steamships Manhattan and Roma. They traveled across Germany on a group passport.

Spanish Press Commends American Envoy

MADRID (AP)—The European war has caused Spain to look westward instead of northward for commerce, and as a result improved relations with the United States are believed here to be in prospect.

The Spanish press carried articles today praising the United States and especially the United States Ambassador, Alexander H. Weddell, who has sailed from Naples for a vacation trip to the United States.

Roosevelt at Hyde Park for Short Stay

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived today at his boyhood home beside the Hudson to spend the week end. He was keeping alert to the latest trends in the European conflict by long-distance telephone conversations with Washington officials.

War Summary: Norse Resistance Breaks

In Norway organized resistance of the Norwegian troops appeared to have collapsed as the Allies announced the withdrawal of their troops from all points in Norway except in the far north around Narvik. The whereabouts of the Government and King Haakon were not disclosed. The King was reported to have boarded a British vessel and gone to a northern part of the country. Local Norwegian commanders appeared to have sued for an armistice, though no word of such action came from the Government itself.

In London news of withdrawal from Namsos, coming closely on the heels of the Premier's announcement of withdrawal from Andalsnes, brought signs of unrest among members of the Conservative Party and the Government looked forward to a difficult time during the coming weeks.

In the Mediterranean Italian troops, planes, and warships were said to have been concentrated in the Dodecanese Islands, while British and French naval forces remained off Alexandria.

A British battleship of the 30,000-ton Queen Elizabeth class was reported by the German High Command to have been sunk by bombs from German warplanes off Central Norway. London declined to comment on the matter.

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Labor Unions' Figures Low In Bay State

Recent gains do not make up losses in 20-year period since peak, statistics show.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Figures indicating that the membership of labor unions in Massachusetts has declined nearly 20 per cent since its peak 20 years ago despite the recent huge growth of labor organization over the country brought marked surprise today to state labor leaders.

However the statistics were collected by the State Department of Labor and Industries direct from labor unions in the course of the Department's annual studies of labor unions in Massachusetts.

Twenty years ago at the top of the war boom labor unions in the Commonwealth reported 368,486 members. At the beginning of last year they listed 295,866. The drop amounts to 72,620 or 19.7 per cent.

In contrast, as to labor movement nationally, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations together represent 2,000,000, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 more members—the exact number is disputed—more than did the A. F. of L. alone 20 years ago.

Yet Massachusetts did not contribute to the national increase, but subtracted a little from it, as compared with 1920.

Causes Are Listed

Causes of the drop in Massachusetts named by labor authorities include the following:

As one of the oldest industrial sections of the country, Massachusetts was already well unionized before the recent wave of labor organization promoted by New Deal labor legislation and the C. I. O.

Mass production and heavy industries, such as automobiles and steel, do not bulk big in New England, but it is in such fields that new labor organization has principally taken place.

It is also in the heavy industries that the recent improvement in business has principally been felt. Other sections which have a type of manufacturing requiring a great use of iron and steel have been more active, more men have been put to work, and that has meant more men able to keep up union membership. New England's manufacturing is of a more specialized nature and it has not been getting the stimulation enjoyed by business in some other localities.

The depression cut down em-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Japan's Puppet Visits Peiping

© International

Wang Ching-wei Goes to Ancient Capital

The head of the Nanking Government (left) arriving in Peiping for the first time since establishment of his Government. He is accompanied by Wang Kuo-min, chief of the North China Administrative Committee. They are welcomed at the airport by local officials.

Confucius and Dr Sun Yat-sen quoted in new Japanese hoax: Page 6

Wage-Hour Revision Shelved; Clean Politics Bill Pressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—The pressures and influences of a national campaign year are making life difficult for the House of Representatives.

After a week of earnest but futile debate during which it approved a variety of amendments to the Wage-Hour Law, all providing exemptions, the House has now reversed itself, canceled the revisions already voted and killed all chances of any alterations in the law during this session.

While any further action on the Wage-Hour Act will now be buried in committee, members of the House are trying valiantly to revive consideration of the Hatch "clean-politics" bill which its Judiciary Committee insists it tabled by a 14 to 10 vote.

Today 103 representatives have already signed a discharge petition introduced by John J. Dempsey (D), Representative from New Mexico, who is confident that by next Tuesday he will have the necessary 218 signatures to bring the measure before the House.

Election-year factors are not absent from the odd maneuvering which has thus far kept the Hatch Act, already passed by the Senate, from coming to the floor of the Lower Chamber. This bill supplements a measure enacted by Congress last year prohibiting all but top-flight Government officials from engaging in political activities, by extending the same restrictions to State employees who are paid in part or in whole from Federal funds.

The present fact is that there are many Members of Congress standing for election this fall who do not want any such restriction upon their campaign or campaign machinery and at the same time they do not want to stand out and publicly oppose a bill which they recognize has great popular support.

This accounts for the fact that the House Judiciary Committee sought to smother the bill by a secret vote which would have tabled it for the rest of the session. It was announced in the House that the committee have

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Intimate Message From the Country

Platform, Rather Than Candidate, Is the Major Issue Raised by Republicans of Midwest in Pre-Convention Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Traveling through the Midwest

Appearances to the contrary, Republican Party leaders throughout the country are facing platform problems and they frankly admit, in private conversation, that they are going to find it easier to agree on the nominee than on the platform they want him to run on.

The fact is that while there is a lot of easy talk about "general agreement" among members of the party, there is actually general and to some degree healthy disagreement on numerous issues of vital national policy. It is apparent that basic intra-party conflicts have got to be resolved between now and the opening of the Philadelphia convention on June 24 if they are to be resolved constructively and deliberately.

It is for this reason that the proposal to have the resolutions committee meet at least a week ahead of the convention is gaining widespread support and that former Gov. Alf M. Landon, the party's 1936 standard-bearer, is leading a bold and increasingly successful campaign to bring these issues out into the open and have them openly settled at an unbossed convention.

As far as one can now see, the Republicans are headed toward such a convention largely because of a rather well distributed leadership which makes back-room control difficult and because the most progressive elements in the party are tending to weld themselves into an influential force.

Republican Governors Consulted

Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota is doing more than just conferring with Washington politicians on his keynote speech. Before he went to Washington this week he was on the telephone to every Republican governor he could reach and there will be further consultations, if not indeed a conference of all Republican Governors, as a means for providing the broadest possible base for the decisions at Philadelphia.

Governor Stassen was, of course, talking amiably for the record when in answer to a press conference question as to whether he found any divergence of views among the Republican Congressional leaders with whom he had just finished conferring, he replied that he "found none to confound him." Governor Stassen is no doubt not easily confounded but after talking with Republican officeholders, Republican workers, and Republican voters from the Capitol to the Coast, I can only report that there are large and fundamental divergencies which must be adjusted if the 1940 platform is going to fit together and stand up under the strain of the Presidential campaign.

Some Paramount Questions

The questions of platform policy most frequently raised are these:

Should the platform devote most of its attention to blasting the New Deal for its failures or should it devote most of its attention to practically, positively, and precisely revealing how the Republicans will deal with the grave problems which faced the nation before the New Deal came in and will have to be faced if the New Deal is voted out.

Will a policy of reciprocal trade be supported, as it has been by the Glenn Frank program report drawn up by 200 leading Republicans, or will it be opposed, as it has been by virtually all Republican members of Congress?

If the Republican Party is going to be effective in reducing vast subsidies to agriculture, as many eastern party leaders advocate, is it going to be equally forthright in reducing vast subsidies to industry by simultaneously abandoning high tariff protectionism, as the party's Midwest leaders, Governor Landon and Col. Frank Knox, are insistently asking?

"We must realize," Governor Landon is saying day in and day out and he is speaking with considerable influence, "that when government takes away financial assistance from one industry, fairness and justice require that it cut all, coincidentally, including the high protective tariff. The farmer must not be the only one called upon to take the cut."

Parts of Social Legislation

How can the platform demonstrate the party's complete good faith in preserving the best of the social legislation of the past few years, including the collective bargaining law, the wage-hour law, Social Security Act, and utility and stock market regulation? If improvement in these laws is to be advocated, will the proposed amendments be enumerated so specifically that the Republicans will not give the impression of planning to weaken the laws by modification or weak enforcement?

Will the platform deal at all with the problem of the centralization of wealth and power or will it assume that the election of a Republican President is all that is needed to bring recovery and re-employment?

Will the Republican Party support a policy of international co-operation, as practiced by Hughes, Kellogg, Stimson, and Hoover and stand ready to "co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of the post-war economy," as advocated in the Glenn Frank committee report, or will it direct its leadership toward further isolationism and nonco-operation with the peace-making which will follow the war, as most of its leading Presidential aspirants are now demanding?

Midwest Republicanism is asking that its party platform be an open covenant openly arrived at and the foregoing are some of the questions which must be resolved before the 1940 campaign covenant is adopted at Philadelphia.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Norse Rout Spurs Duce's Plans; Resistance of Norway Collapses; U. S. Speeds 'Short of War' Aid

Norwegian Commander blames Allies for quitting — Troops laying down arms.

By the Associated Press

Organized Norwegian resistance to the German invasion collapsed today in the face of an Allied retreat from all but the northernmost section of Norway, according to Stockholm dispaches.

Encircled, and "with only enough ammunition for one day," the Norwegian Central Command asked Germany for an armistice.

The Norwegian Government, which alone has authority to sue for peace, formally was reported fleeing into the mountainous north country where British, French, and Norwegian forces still are trying to dislodge a German contingent around Narvik, Arctic ore port.

It was indicated that the Allies are now making an intensified drive to gain complete control of Narvik in the interests of establishing a base there.

Nazi Force Surrounded

The French War Ministry has announced that the Allies had surrounded a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 Germans at Narvik, and that the Germans' position is desperate.

Whereabouts of the British Expeditionary Force which sailed away from Namsos May 2 was still unknown.

Though the main Norwegian resistance had collapsed, there was evidence of some continuing guerrilla fighting against the invaders.

A number of Norwegian troops under Lieutenant Dahl, described as "a fanatical patriot but nevertheless a good soldier," declined to capitulate with the rest of the central armed forces and fled into the mountains where they promised a determined stand despite thinning ranks.

Giving Up Arms

But the fight was over for most Norwegians, and soldiers were giving up their arms on the Steinkjer front, one of the last sectors abandoned, 60 miles north of Trondheim, allowing mechanized and motorized German legions to pour into Namsos in the wake of the retreating Allies.

The Germans also reached Grong, east of Namsos, and were reported to have made contact with the capitulating Norwegians.

Word of the Norwegian surrender came from Col. O. B. Getz, Acting Commander in the central area, in an order of the day, saying that the step was being taken to avoid needless slaughter of unsupported, ill-equipped soldiers.

"We stand alone against the entire German war machine, already outflanked and encircled on the line which the British and French should be holding . . . without aid from the outside . . . with only enough ammunition for one day . . . without planes and other necessary war materials.

Statements Conflict

"It was an incomprehensible action on the part of the British and French, without notifying me, to lay open my flanks in the rear so I was cut off from any possible retreat toward Mosjoen."

The British War Office issued a statement declaring that there was no foundation "for the statement that the Norwegian Commander-in-Chief was not informed of the Allied decision to evacuate the Trondheim area or that he has negotiated an armistice."

The statement did not name the Commander-in-Chief, but said he embarked on a British man-of-war the night of May 1. Colonel Getz issued his order as Acting Commander-in-Chief.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, announced last night that Germany and Russia in an exchange two weeks ago "noted that both states regard themselves as interested in the preservation of Sweden's neutrality."

Well-informed British quarters indicated that Allied efforts in Norway would be concentrated in building up a powerful naval base in the Narvik region to patrol the fjord-marked naval base and thwart any German attempt to use Norwegian ports for getting around the British blockade.

Obstacles Face Both

These quarters said the British probably would establish a series of outposts as far south as 100 miles below Narvik, in the wild region of lakes, mountains and fjords which offer tremendous obstacles to a northward Nazi thrust.

The Allies, however, yet have to subdue German resistance in the Arctic zone where they have repeatedly bombarded Narvik from the sea, attempting to gain control of the ore railway to the Swedish frontier. The British expected the Germans would destroy the railway if they are forced to retreat, and thus a long rebuilding process would be necessary.

What About Italy?

What precisely does Italy gain by neutrality? What inducements would there be to Rome to quit non-belligerency and enter the war on the German or the Allied side? What are the prospects of Italy remaining neutral or becoming involved?

These questions have suddenly become vital in view of the concentration of Allied naval armaments in the east end of the Mediterranean, the precautionary diversion of British trade to the Cape route and today's Italian warning that Rome is prepared to fight off any attempted Allied attack.

The whole subject has been explored by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondents in Rome, London and Berlin and the results of their investigations are set forth in three articles, that from Rome appearing on this page, while those from London and Berlin will be found on page 5.

Big 'Neutrals' Feel Pressure Of Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—While remaining officially neutral, the United States is today by various channels lending powerful if indirect aid to the Allied struggle against Nazi Germany. This aid is being offered on the basis of President Roosevelt's policy of opposing aggression with "measures short of war" and is playing an important part in Allied calculations.

A series of events during the past week, culminating in the President's declaration that the United States is doing all in its power to deter Italian entry into the war, offers new proof of this conclusion.

According to those closest to State Department policy, American aid to the Allies has centered chiefly around this country's relations with the three great neutral, but supposedly pro-German, countries of Italy, Russia, and Japan. In the case of Italy the effort is directed toward preserving Italian neutrality, in that of Russia it aims to hinder the export of materials that might eventually find their way to Germany and toward Japan it primarily seeks to discourage any move that would produce complications for the Allies in the Far East. Up to a point, as in the Far Eastern aspect, this aid is but an indirect result of pursuing the United States' own long-established policies.

Pro-Ally Leanings Known

While making no effort to conceal their strong pro-Ally sentiments, official White House and State Department circles move with extreme circumspection due both to their own announced determination to keep America out of the war and to the recognized need of carrying Congress and the American people with them.

It is this strong sympathy, tempered by an equally strong caution, that has led to a situation in which the Administration is "doing its bit" for the Allies but feels forced to minimize it as much as possible.

As to Italy, the most active at the moment of the three tronts on which indirect American aid is forthcoming to the Allies, the strategy is obvious, according to the consensus in authoritative circles. The continuation of Italian neutrality would assist the Allies in preparing for a long war. It would prevent the diversion of hundreds of thousands of French troops to the Italian border, the probability of Italian submarine warfare against France's North African lifeline and the possibility that the Axis powers would seize all of Southeastern Europe from Hungary to the Bosphorus.

Using All Influence

The extent of American aid in connection with Russia is considerably more difficult to determine, those best informed point out. The first step is said to have been taken immediately after the close of the Russo-Finnish war. At that time, the United States refused to lift the ban on the export to Russia of plans and machinery for the manufacture of high test gasoline. Observers in a position to know say that this ban, which was originally adopted to punish Russia for the bombing of open towns, will be retained until Russia "clarifies" its position in regard to aiding Germany.

Fascist empire dream quickens as Allies give up objective in South Norway.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 4—The great opportunity for Italian imperial expansion, which is the dream of the Fascist Government, could only come with the defeat of the Allies. That is the definite feeling here.

Germany might fight the Allies to a standstill on land in the North, but it would be quite another thing for Italy, in its present state of only semi-preparedness, to grapple at one and the same time with the sea power of the Allies in the Mediterranean and with French land power.

It should be remembered that the timing of this war was not of Italy's choosing. It had looked toward 1942 as the date when the rising curve of its power would cross the supposedly declining curve of the Allied power.

Possible Alternatives

Possible alternatives for Italy may be summed up as follows:

War on the side of Germany would be for Italy the biggest gamble of all. With Germany preoccupied in the North, it is doubtful if much, if any, help could be sent down to its Axis partner. The German fleet is now unable to hold the full British Home Fleet in the North. Virtually singlehanded, Italy would confront a wary Greece, a militant Turkey, Allied seapower, and Gen. Marie Gustava Gamelin's army which overlooks Northern Italy from a favorable terrain.

War under these circumstances would be the long-foreseen supreme military and naval test between the new empire and the old for domination of the Mediterranean. If Italy won, it would be undisputed master of this sea. It would be on the way to its goal of re-establishing the old Roman Empire.

If Italy lost, Ethiopia and Albania certainly would be taken away, possibly Libya too. The Brenner, Fiume, Trieste, the Dodecanese might also be lost. Italy's dreams of empire would be at an end for a long time to come.

Only Modest Returns

War on the side of the Allies would yield modest returns, but nothing proportional to Fascist Italy's imperial hopes. There is nothing of Germany which Italy wants. The Allies are pledged to preserve the independence of small nations. They would give Italy little, if anything, in the way of new territories or sphere of influence in the Balkans or on the Mediterranean coast.

The now familiar minor readjustment in control of the Suez and in the minority situation of Tunis doubtless could be arranged. Italy might win permanent recognition for the present boundaries of its enlarged empire. Certainly there would be important economic benefits from the return to extensive trading on better terms with the big empires.

Nevertheless the Allies in their present mood, would surely take care that they were not feeding a growing military empire with which they would later have to reckon. The Allies would control the peace conference. They would insist on military and naval safeguards in the Mediterranean and probably for Europe at large. These, in the present expanding Fascist mood, would amount in themselves to defeat, even though Italian arms had shared in the Allied victory.

Situation Changing

Nonbelligerence provided the ideal Italian solution at the start of the war. It enabled Italy to husband her strength. It can continue building for the day when Italy considers itself strong enough to demand control of the Mediterranean. It can meanwhile assist Germany economically, thereby hoping to contribute to the weakening of the Allies.

It can remain mobilized on the flanks of the Balkans, thereby presenting a formidable menace to any Allied operation in that area.

Yet Italy can meanwhile offer the Allies some benefit in the shape of peace in the Mediterranean.

Negotiations with London can continue fitfully, looking toward economic accord and keeping political relations at least simmering. Thus Italy can wait until it appears clear who will win the war, then possibly enter the winning side to help administer the final blow.

The chief future danger of this policy is that if the Allies defeat Germany, Italy might lack assistance when its own time comes later for a showdown in the Mediterranean.

The Allies might decide to force Italy to declare itself or else suffer a vastly tighter blockade.

Nonbelligerence would then become a much more grim affair.

The Week in Focus: World Weighs Implications of Allied Reverses in Norway

Ships Rush to Mediterranean; Civic Reforms Gaining in U. S.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Allied troops suddenly withdrew from southern and central Norway. Norway's Government carries on, but local commanders are suing for peace. Allied fleets rushed to the Mediterranean. Such are known master events in a week as yet far from clear in its implications.

Prime Minister Chamberlain on Thursday stood up in the House of Commons to explain. His Government faced critical eyes, row on row of them in the dim hall with its hushed expectancy.

Mr. Chamberlain limited himself to an "interim" report. Full debate on the Norwegian campaign was set for next Tuesday. The Premier hinted that vast new developments were brewing, and that the Allies refused to tie up too many of their forces in Norway. Yet the Norwegian defense, he insisted, will go on and be no "side show." Frequently the House cheered.

But as the retreat from Andalsnes was followed by retreat from Namsos, a ground swell of opposition to the Government gained momentum even within Mr. Chamberlain's own Conservative Party. Mr. Clement Davies, member of the National Liberals who support the Government, said: "The country cannot be properly organized until the Government goes."

Before the Norwegian withdrawal became known, Britain on Tuesday closed the Mediterranean to its own through shipping. Merchant vessels bound to or from India and Australia must add thousands of miles to their courses by going around the Cape of Good Hope instead of through the Suez Canal. Tension with Italy, and the massing of Axis troops on Balkan frontiers, hinted a shift of the war southward.

Air Power Decisive

At least under conditions prevailing in Norway, where narrow seas place warships at a disadvantage, airplanes have won the first round in a still undecided contest between sea power and air power.

Mr. Chamberlain freely admitted that Germany's "local air superiority" prevented the Allies from landing enough tanks and heavy artillery. Germany, however, did so. This raises a serious question for the Allied Navies, which apparently did not prevent such heavy equipment from crossing the narrow Skagerrak by ship. Here again, surface vessels were handicapped by planes operating at short range from bases in Denmark and Norway.

Yet surface indications may or may not square accurately with deeper tactics. Mr. Chamberlain told the House that "We must not allow ourselves to forget the long-term strategy which will win the war."

Neutral observers found it hard to see any substantial Allied solace in Norway, in view of Mr. Winston Churchill's boast only two weeks ago that this summer would find Norwegian soil "purged" of Nazis.

As the week ends, Britain apparently is moving troops north to strengthen the siege of Narvik, far northern iron ore port. London officially reports that Allied armies have left all landing points south of Namsos. Recapture of Norway under such circumstances becomes only a remote possibility, short of Germany's defeat elsewhere.

Some observers believed the Allies are deliberately letting Germany embroil itself more deeply in Scandinavia, in order to use up resources and disperse manpower. Yet this is debatable, in view of Germany's hold on all Scandinavia's food, iron ore, money, and industrial equipment. Sweden, while nominally independent, is now in no position to resist German demands.

Tangible Allied setbacks include the loss of military and diplomatic prestige, loss of Scandinavian food and iron ore, weakening of the blockade, and the gain by Germany of air bases nearer Scotland and the North Sea Fleet stations.

Mediterranean Tense

Britain's concern over the Mediterranean centers on Italy. Premier Mussolini appears to have hitched his wagon to the ascending meteor of Nazi Germany. Especially since the Allied reverse in Norway, he seems convinced that Germany is winning this war, and will triumph when it is over. All along, Italy has been expected to go with the apparent winner, in order to share in the distribution of colonies.

Concentrations of Italian and German troops on the borders of Yugoslavia were seen as a tangible reason for Britain's two actions in the Mediterranean—the strengthening of naval garrisons and the re-routing of merchant ships. Italy protested that British fears were ungrounded. But Italian concentrations are reported in the Dodecanese Islands off Greece. The British actions served as reminders to Italy that war would at once shut off both outlets of the Mediterranean. Despite the Norwegian setback, Britain remains unchallenged on the open oceans.

—Cargill, Minneapolis Tribune

In a Tough Spot

—Carlisle, Des Moines Register

Babes in the Woods

—Talburt, Rocky Mountain News

Can't Hatch It in a Pigeon Hole

Reich Seizes Gold

American officials at Washington estimate that Germany now has a secret war fund of about $200,000,000 after seizures made in Denmark and Norway. This underlines a shifting balance of world resources. Not long ago the democracies commanded so much of every essential commodity that, as Clarence Streit pointed out in "Union Now," if the democracies had united, no aggressive combination would have dared attack them. The dictatorships have gradually absorbed one small democracy after another, with whatever resources could be seized.

The United States Senate on Tuesday voted to empower President Roosevelt with control over all financial transactions undertaken by foreigners in this country. The Senate also confirmed the President's action of April 10 in "freezing" Danish and Norwegian wealth in the United States. The House must concur.

The Cabinet at Ottawa, following England's example, is mobilizing most of the foreign exchange held in Canada.

America Alarmed

The United States, like most neutrals, has looked to the Allies with confidence that their superior resources and far-flung Empires assured final victory over Germany. On this comfortable assumption many Americans have remained lukewarm toward possible consequences of Europe's war on their own country. This week the Allies emerged from their first test under fire in Norway with a retreat that produced grave questionings throughout America.

Can it be that the world's two most powerful Empires face possible defeat at the hands of a Germany hitherto regarded as aggressive but unable to carry the final day? Seasoned observers openly warned Americans this week that the Allies may have less than a 50-50 hold on victory.

Through the self-imposed silence that has so far kept foreign affairs almost entirely out of the presidential campaign, several voices spoke. James W. Gerard, President Wilson's Ambassador at Berlin immediately preceding American entrance into the war in 1917, said in New York that a German triumph in Europe would compel the United States eventually to resist German claims to former British, French, and Netherlands colonies.

Army officers reminded their countrymen that the United States is less prepared than Britain was. Brig Gen. John Ross Delafield of the organized reserves compared "our small and less than half equipped Army" with the Polish Army when up against a ruthless military machine like that of the Nazis.

At a meeting of the Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade in French Lick, Indiana, William S. Swingle, Vice-President of the National Foreign Trade Council, said that "We must be prepared to shoulder our share of the world's problems or be submerged by them." America, he held, has a vital role to play in the economic reconstruction of the world.

Russia Wooed for Trade

At Honolulu the American freighter Eastern Guide had to unload copper destined for Vladivistok. Apparently Britain, whose long arm is reaching into the Pacific to stop transshipment of goods to Germany, found a receptive ear among American officials of the Hawaiian port.

The Commerce Department at Washington announced Wednesday that shipments of tin and rubber to Soviet Russia have ceased, and copper is greatly curtailed.

In London the same problem of leakage to Germany hindered British trade negotiations with Russia. Moscow so far declines to guarantee that British products will not be re-exported to the Reich.

Berlin's Industrial Financing Corporation Wednesday declared cheap credits for German manufacturers dealing with Russia.

A Yugoslav trade mission reached Moscow.

Russia cost Finland about $176,500,000 by bombing damage in unoccupied territory, according to Premier Risto Ryti. The new Russian-Finnish frontier was defined in a protocol signed at Moscow Monday.

Political Bright Spots

Kansas City, Missouri, selected a new City Manager this week. He is L. P. Cookingham, President of the International Association of City Managers, and at present manages Saginaw, Michigan. So Kansas City looks forward hopefully under its reform-bringing Fusion administration, brought into office by an aroused electorate that fluttered into a dusty pigeonhole in the form of a House Judiciary Committee vote tabling amendments to the Hatch Act. The amendments would have extended existing bans on political activity by Federal employees, to cover State employees paid with Federal funds. The Senate already has approved this reform, and its advocates still hammer at doors of the more election-minded House.

Wage-Hour Standstill

The House of Representatives at Washington voted on Friday to do nothing for the present about amending the Wages and Hours Act. So many exemptions had been tacked to the original bill that Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey disowned it. She was one of the bill's chief sponsors.

Labor peace has come to Minneapolis after five years of effort by civic leaders, employers, and union officials. A working plan of collective bargaining and mediation is the result.

"Employers receive collective bargaining rights!" So might have been headlined New York's adoption of an act whereby employers may petition the State Labor Relations Board for a collective bargaining election. Under the National Labor Relations Act, employers have complained that labor has the right to petition elections, but employers do not.

More Jobs—that is the report both of Federal Security Administrator McNutt and the American Federation of Labor. The A. F. of L. estimates that 1,100,000 more were at work in March than in the same month last year. Meanwhile President Roosevelt had proclaimed the week of May 1 to 8 as National Employment Week. Between 9,000,000 and 11,000,000 American workers are still estimated to be out of jobs.

George Scalise, indicted in a 53-count case concerning labor racketeering brought by New York's District Attorney Dewey, resigned Monday from control of the Building Service Employees International Union.

Grew-Arita Talk

United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew has renewed his conversations with the Japanese Government in Tokyo after a long silence. Some months ago Mr. Grew spoke up frankly about American displeasure over Japan's conduct in China.

Natural Scientists Deplore War Uses of Their Methods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 4—A manifesto in the interest of natural science and its duty toward society is issued today by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sponsoring the move.

It is a Peace Resolution, published in the weekly journal "Science," the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The futility of war is especially clear to scientists," says the document, "for war as a method of soiving human problems is out of harmony with the rational spirit and objective methods of science. Wherever objective analysis is permitted, the great advantages of peaceful procedure in the adjustment of conflict become obvious. Scientists deplore the fact that the fruits of their efforts are exploited for the ends of death and destruction and look to the future when science will be employed only in the one struggle worthy of it—in man's never-ending contest with nature.

"Science is creative, not wasteful or destructive. Yet the same scientific advances which have contributed so immensely to the well-being of humanity are made to serve also in increasing the horrors of war. The present conflict in Europe focuses attention on this perversion of science.

"Scientists know that democracy and freedom of thought, which are precious to us both as citizens and as men of science, are endangered in the emotional turmoil which accompanies war. The continuance of progress now largely depends upon the scientists of the neutral nations. American scientists can best fulfill their share of this responsibility if the United States remains at peace."

Dr. Compton in the letter which accompanied this resolution stated "It is our desire to bring this resolution to the attention of the American public as expressing the earnest concern of American men of science in the maintenance of peace." The letter has been sent to thousands of natural scientists and men engaged in both industrial and academic research throughout the country, urging each to enroll as a member of the Association of Scientific Workers and to support the peace resolution.

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Public School Autocracy Minimized by Educator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4 — Although the educational system in the United States is autocratic and does not yet distribute opportunities according to the democratic ideal, there is hopeful, progressive outlook for the public school system under America's democratic process.

This was the statement of Mark A. May, Director of the Institute of Human Relations, to 500 representatives of educational institutions and organizations assembled at the Mayflower Hotel last night for the 23rd annual meeting of the American Council of Education.

Mr. May, who is Chairman of the Council, told the gathering of prominent figures in the academic world that if Thomas Jefferson could be here today "I doubt if he would be worried over the autocracy and aristocracy that is left in our system of public schools."

Rather, Dr. May warned, he would "be more concerned over whether or not reason is left to combat it."

While it may be true that America's school system is a hierarchy and that the classroom is autocratic, the system of organization and administration is more satisfactory today than it was yesterday, Dr. May continued.

Transformation Apparent

"I am persuaded," he said, "that the American schoolroom the country over has undergone, in the past 10 years, considerable transformation. For one thing, corporal punishment is rapidly going out. Teachers are better trained than they used to be. . . . But as yet the atmosphere of the average American classroom is perhaps still more autocratic than it is genuinely democratic."

Nevertheless, Dr. May concluded, the hopeful outlook for this nation's educational process is the fact that Americans are continually criticizing, reforming and re-shaping the school system by the democratic trial and error methods.

At today's session on the relationship of American colleges and universities to their students, the educators heard a plea for fundamental changes in the policies of these institutions of higher learning.

Speaking in "behalf of the inarticulate undergraduate" Miss Constance Warren, President of Sarah Lawrence College, charged that in liberal arts colleges the present pattern of education is based upon "the respectable old stock" carried on the shelves year after year with little thought to keep abreast of modern issues and problems.

"Tudor" Outlook

If liberal arts colleges do not attempt to make basic improvements in the problem of adequately educating the students, these institutions may be assured that the relation between their "Tudor architecture and intellectual outlook is an appropriate one," Miss Warren observed.

She criticized the trend in colleges to produce elaborately academic monographs of research on all manner of subjects at the expense and neglect of the student. "Monographs are ground out as frequently as possible," she said, "because of their value as respectable academic publicity." But the student, she added, is "left out of the picture.

"I am inclined to think," Miss Warren continued, "that the explanation of why so many young people, who in later life show great ability, fritter away their time in school and college is often because they are half consciously on strike against the futility of the material they are asked to learn. . . . I heard one college president quoted as saying that a college education was wasted on 60 per cent of the boys to whom it was offered. May that not be due largely to the fact that the stock on our shelves needs overhauling rather than that the customers are really indifferent?"

Improvement Uncertain

Henry I. Harriman, member of the American Youth Commission, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and former chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, told the educators that in 1930 nearly 1,000,000 children of school ages were not enrolled in any school and that "it is impossible to predict that the 1940 census will show an improvement in this situation."

He called for Federal participation in financial support of schools in order that "several millions of children" will not be denied educational opportunities which are their birthright.

Referring to the position of the American Youth Commission that the Federal Government also assume responsibility for providing work for unemployed youth—and recognize that such expenditure will add to the Federal budget — Mr. Harriman declared that no sound plan of local or State taxation "can be devised that will support in every local community a school system which meets minimum acceptable standards."

Points for Future

Mr. Harriman presented four concepts of American education for the future:

1. An expansion of the traditional three R's to include training for leisure or recreation.

2. A concept that the responsibility of schools should include finding jobs for all students who can benefit more by work than by continuing their education.

3. Recognition that American educational opportunity can only become a reality through Federal aid to impoverished districts.

4. That the Federal Government must provide for all youth over 16 who cannot get employment in private enterprise.

Previously the educators had been told that the life of the American Youth Commission has been extended to June 1, 1941, to continue the development of a program to meet the educational, job and health needs of American youth, as well as to take appropriate action in the event of emergencies arising as a result of the war abroad. The announcement was made by Floyd W. Reeves, the Commission's Director.

The Commission, of which Owen D. Young is Chairman, was organized in 1935 for a five-year period largely to meet conditions growing out of the depression, Dr. Reeves said, but since that time, the situation has changed considerably with the result that the youth problem is no longer recognized as one related solely to the depression but as a continuing one now complicated by the uncertainties caused by the condition of international affairs.

Washington Record

President: Returned from vacation trip in Warm Springs, Ga.

Received Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada at the White House.

Conferred with the Italian Ambassador on European affairs.

Nominated J. Monroe Johnson as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Spoke to delegates of the National Institute of Government, sponsored by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, at the White House.

Proclaimed May 19 as "I Am an American Day" in recognition of citizens who have attained their majority or have been naturalized during the past year.

Senate: Passed bill authorizing and freezing credits held in the United States by citizens and corporations of Norway and Denmark; the Norris bill to reimburse taxing units in the Tennessee Valley Authority area for taxes lost because of the TVA. Approved the $136,250,835 Interior Department appropriation bill and conference report on the $107,150,000 State-Commerce-Justice Departments appropriation bill. Voted to override a presidential veto of a bill granting benefit payments to soldiers in the Philippine Islands during the war with Spain.

Confirmed reappointments of Thomas M. Woodward to the Maritime Commission and Rear Admiral Waesche as Commandant of the Coast Guard.

House: Defeated 156-66, the Barden bill to amend the Wages and Hours Law. Later voted 207 to 175 to recommit the Norton bill with its mild changes in the law, thus ending debate on Wage-Hour changes for this session. Completed congressional action on the resolution authorizing the freezing of Danish and Norwegian credits in this country.

State Department: Announced that a United States consulate would be established in Greenland.

Supreme Court: Upheld right of Federal Government to impose conditions on firms supplying it with goods.

Pawnshop Customers' Thumbprints Help Crime Detection in Indianapolis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Thumb printing pawnshop customers when granting them loans on merchandise is curbing crime in Indianapolis, Ind., a report to the International Association of Chiefs of Police here states.

Under a new city ordinance, Indianapolis pawnbrokers are required to place each customer's right thumb print on a card, together with a record of the article pawned, a description of the customer, his signature and address. The cards must be turned over to the police by noon of the day following the loan. Then the police visit the pawnshops and check the cards against the article taken in.

Forty-six arrests have been made since the ordinance went into effect, it is said. Through this thumb print identification many known criminals have been arrested, some unsolved burglaries have been cleared up, and stolen goods recovered.

The constitutionality of the ordinance was upheld by the Indiana State Supreme Court recently, which ruled that the provision regarding thumb prints does not transgress upon personal liberty, and that the measure has a direct relationship to the detection of crime. Hence is not arbitrary nor unreasonable.

Now Indianapolis is preparing a similar ordinance to cover secondhand stores, junk shops, and every other type of store where secondhand goods are received or "traded in," reports the Public Administration Clearing House here.

Need of Courts for Minors Told at Prison Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Keen consideration of the juvenile delinquency problem has revealed the urgency of the specialized minor court and segregation of youths in jail treatment when detention is absolutely necessary, according to a discussion sponsored by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Ways of lessening the pressure on youth which would contribute to further wrong-doing claimed first attention from speakers at the annual meeting, which the Committee held at the New York Bar Association.

An average count in New York City has shown that approximately 150 boys under 21 years might be seen almost any day in the detention jails, awaiting disposition by the courts, it was declared by Richard A. McGee, Deputy Commissioner of Correction. Statistics from Herbert C. Parsons, director of the Massachusetts Child Council, purported to show that during a recent year 547 children were committed to temporary detention in county jails, remaining there from a few days to two months.

"There are two mutually complementary avenues of approach to the improvement of these conditions," Mr. McGee, who is president of the National Jail Association, declared. "First, every effort should be made through whatever device is conceivable to keep as many young first offenders as possible from being sent to detention jails at all."

Segregation Urged

The second provision would be for those cases deemed too dangerous to be handled except in jail, for which he advocated a program of segregation "in order to bring to bear upon these young men constructive, rather than destructive, influences." Plans for meeting the situation are rapidly being brought to fruition in New York City, he reported.

"The new city prison in Manhattan, known as the Tombs, is scheduled for completion some time during the latter half of 1941," Mr. McGee continued. "Two floors of this new skyscraper jail have been planned with particular attention for the segregation and treatment of the age group under discussion. When this building is completed, all minors detained in the jails of the Borough of Manhattan will be held in these quarters."

Special quarters will be set up in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, and are already being used in Queens City Prison, he said.

"Very little, if any progress, has been made on a nation-wide basis in dealing with the young offender between arrest and disposition in court," he added. "If such young offenders are unable to meet bail, they are remanded to a local jail. Even the best of these provide the ingredients for an elementary education in crime and vice."

Need in Massachusetts

A State Commission in Massachusetts is now giving attention to the need for a state-wide juvenile court system, Mr. Parsons told the assemblage. He described the findings of a body of Massachusetts people, numbering well over 100, published recently as "Juvenile Delinquency in Massachusetts as a Public Responsibility."

"It shows that public dealing with juvenile delinquents is not specialized and largely ineffective," Mr. Parsons continued. "A delinquency law was passed in Massachusetts in 1906, but only one juvenile court was established, having jurisdiction in only one section of the City of Boston.

"For the rest of that city and throughout the State, the administration is in the hands of 72 district courts, with juvenile sessions conducted by judges who are chiefly concerned in adult criminal cases, with only 11 of the number having juvenile probation officers.

"Outstanding as a need is shown the specialized juvenile court."

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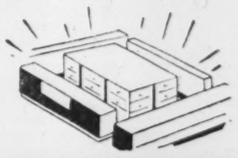
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Strong Tariff Planks Aim of Women's Group

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Both Democratic and Republican parties will be urged by the nonpartisan National League of Women Voters to include planks on scientific tariff-making and qualified Government personnel in their 1940 platforms.

Final arrangements for sending a League delegation to the platform-making sessions of both conventions were laid here at a General Council meeting, following conclusion of the League's biennial convention here yesterday.

Instead of backing the Hull reciprocal trade program by name, the League wrote its tariff plank in terms it hopes will be broad enough for acceptance by Republicans as well as Democrats.

"Any party should be for a tariff that is not the result of a tug-of-war between special interests but is planned for the good of the country as a whole," declared Miss Marguerite M. Wells, of Minneapolis, Minn., newly re-elected President of the League.

"Women got the vote at a time when tariff log-rolling had become such a public scandal that they hated it from the beginning," added Miss Wells. "The only difference between League members and party people now on this issue is that we keep on being against log-rolling all the time while they sometimes change their minds when they are in office. We believe that the promotion of scientific tariff-making and the maintenance of a tariff policy that will tend to free instead of to clog the channels of international trade are very much in the public interest."

Against Spoils System

Of the League's insistent demand for better qualified public services, Miss Wells said, "our stand on qualified personnel in Government will be that of asking the parties to pledge themselves to abolish the spoils system of patronage as destructive to Democratic principles. We shall ask them to substitute principles and methods of employment that will attract the best trained citizens to the Government service."

At its final business session yesterday the League adopted a score of policies on which its Board and branches in 31 States will be empowered to undertake specific campaigns during the next two years. Most important among these projects will be:

Promotion of more efficiency and responsibility on the part of State Legislatures, opposition to interstate trade barriers, support of the principle of old-age insurance; extension of the County Manager form af government as well as the City Manager; development of scientific research into the field of taxation with increased regard for ability to pay; improvement in selection and procedure of juries; and attention to bettering substandard conditions of work violating the wage-hour law.

Other Officers Elected

The convention agreed to drop a project of the last two years—the investigation of the work of the Judiciary of the United States—and to begin study of the question of Federal responsibility toward public health.

In addition to Miss Wells, new and re-elected officers of the League are: Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., First Vice-President; Mrs. Richard Field, of Weston, Mass., Second Vice-President; Mrs. Paul Eliel, of Stanford University, Secretary, and Mrs. Walter T. Fisher, of Winnetka, Ill., Treasurer. Directors are: Mrs. George Gellhorn, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Francis Donaldson, of Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Mrs. Ruric N. Smith, of Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. Elliott R. Corbett, of Portland, Ore.

The social side of the convention wound up yesterday afternoon with a sight-seeing preview of the World's Fair.

Survey Tells College Graduate What He Most Needs to Get Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In business fields, the college graduate who has the best chance of a job is the one who has a good personality, former experience and specialized training in accounting, business English, typing, penmanship and shorthand, according to a survey conducted by Alpha Kappa Psi, professional commerce fraternity on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California.

Students working under the direction of Dr. Vernon D. Keeler, Assistant Professor of Management and Industry, secured their information from 60 leading employers representing 50,000 workers.

Employers rated general factors helpful to a graduate seeking a business position in the following order (1) good personality, (2) former experience, (3) specialized training, (4) good grades in college, (5) personal recommendations, (6) aptitude tests, (7) outside activities while in college.

Principal faults uncovered by the survey were (1) that many college graduates are somewhat over-confident, (2) that they expect the world to give them a job because they are graduates, (3) that they err in thinking that a diploma may be an excuse for an untidy appearance, (4) lack of desire to learn the fundamentals of business, (5) tendency to maintain speed at the expense of accuracy.

Many employers stressed the fact that they find the average college graduate poor in English, either written or spoken.

The employers selected for the survey were divided into three classes, and selected with a view to getting a representative cross-section of business. The three general groups included financial and service institutions, manufacturing and industrial concerns, food industries, and miscellaneous employers, which included two large department stores.

Asked if they thought the universities could correct what they now consider weaknesses in college graduates, 58 per cent of employers thought they could, 17 per cent were pessimistic on the question, and 25 per cent were undecided.

Technical Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif.—There is no unemployment problem today for capable young persons with thorough technical training as cabinet makers, carpenters, pattern workers, skilled office workers and in many other specialized lines. Officers of service, civic and fraternal groups comprising the Huntington Park Co-ordinating Council drew this conclusion from the first of a series of "brass tacks town meetings," being held here to bridge the gap between school training and a job.

Organizations which comprise the Co-ordinating Council include service luncheon clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, PTA groups, lodges, veterans' organizations and women's clubs. Panel discussions similar to this one will be held each month, to which young people and parents interested in employment problems will be invited.

Jobs Waiting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Jobs will be waiting for the majority of this year's graduates at the University of Wisconsin, a recent check-up in its placement offices reveals. In the fields of engineering, teaching, journalism, commerce, and library work, the job outlook for 1940 is reported "as good or better than a year ago." Some departmental placement heads confidently predict a job for all their graduates.

Already 64 of this year's engineering class have been definitely placed, according to Dean F. Ellis Johnson of the College of Engineering. The greatest demand has been for mechanical engineers. More requests have been received than a year ago at this time, and salaries offered are higher. Calls for other engineers equal those of last year, and Dean Johnson expects to place practically every graduate by the end of the summer.

There are signs of a greater demand for teachers than in 1939, when two-thirds of the graduating class was placed, reports R. A. Walker, Assistant Chairman of the Teachers' Placement Bureau. Right now the demand is especially brisk for teachers in such special fields as home economics, music and art.

The variety of jobs calling for home economics training makes it a comparatively easy matter to place such graduates, according to Prof. Frances L. Zuill, Director of the Home Economics School. He says there will be "no difficulty at all" in placing the 136 students in his June graduating class.

As for commerce and economics, students in those departments are being interviewed now by personnel men from business firms throughout the country, who make it an annual custom to seek out "new wood" at the university. Prof. Henry R. Trumbower, employment director for these students, reports the outlook for 1940 placements in business and industry is "as good if not better than last year."

Journalism students usually are not placed until after May, but signs are said to be "very hopeful" for them.

Training for Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Readying themselves for job responsibilities when they leave school, more than 60 per cent of the retail and commercial students in North High School here are spending four hours a day behind counters and in stock rooms and offices of 25 of the city's leading department and specialty stores.

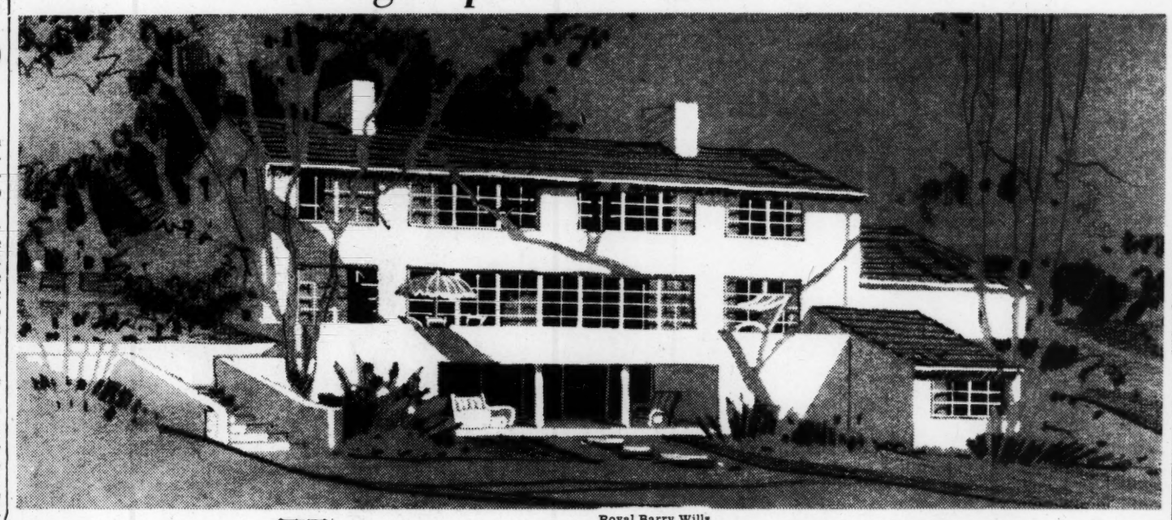
Under arrangements made between school authorities and the retail merchants' bureau of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, the boys and girls—representing the "above average" students—attend classes in the morning and, on five days each week, leave at noon for downtown, where they draw salaries ranging from $3 to $6 a week for their "laboratory" studies of retail merchandizing. In a large number of cases, school officials say, the part-time jobs lead boys and girls to well-paid, permanent jobs after graduation.

$889,150 Contracts Let For Oregon Air Base

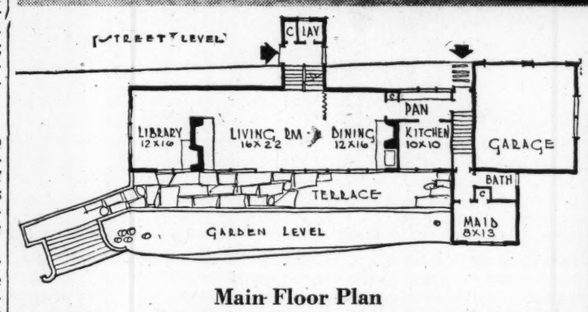
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Contracts for erection of buildings, dredging, and for roads, sewers, and water systems at the Tongue Point naval air base, one of 12 stations established by Congress in 1939, now total $889,150. Initial investments in facilities for maintaining two squadrons here are expected to reach $1,500,000.

Facing Expanse of Land or Water



Royal Barry Wills



Main Floor Plan

Everything away from the traffic side, although street frontage is broad. Windows massed to catch all daylight. Second floor may be schemed at will

To Cost About $18,000

Street level at back. Spacious playroom lies open to garden. Outside steps connect garden and first-floor terrace. Half-story stairs, within, join street level down to first floor; and again, up to second.

House for 5 Occupants Built To Make Most of Sloping Lot

Homes Planned for Modern Living

Last of 12 Articles

By Royal Barry Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting, and at the same time difficult, problems in house design, involves making the most of the alluring possibilities of a sloping lot, for great individuality and charm may result from skillful and intelligent planning. Likewise, fumbling may spell disaster.

Such a lot has the distinct advantage of giving plenty of light in the basement rooms on the down side, but has the disadvantage of appearing to stand high in the air, unless proper care has been taken in terracing and arrangement of the various levels. It is interesting to note the adaptation of the long, narrow house to this type of lot, as compared with the adaptation of a similarly shaped house to a flat lot, shown in a previous article.

The entrance is on the street level, with the general rooms down half a flight and the bedrooms up half a flight. At the entrance are placed a lavatory and a coat closet, convenient in a family with children, for they can be reached without travel through any one room.

The drop in the living room level, below the street line, is a distinct advantage in treating the appearance of the house. In addition, it must be realized that the slope of the lot is extreme, and change of level is of particular importance.

For easy access, the garage is on the street level, with entrance into the house down two or three steps. This entrance is used by the maid, and connects with the kitchen and her room, which is on a lower level and entirely above the surface of the ground.

Thus the slope allows a view from the whole back of the house, therefore we have an almost unbroken stretch of glass over the entire living room and dining room length on this side. The unusually large recreation room area on the basement level, is also provided with large areas of glass.

This recreation room in the basement is one of the particular features of the house. Although it is not elaborately finished, and no great expense has been involved in its construction, it does provide space for a miniature bowling alley or for special uses suiting family desires—carpentry or weaving. This whole space might be opened up in the summer time to take care of large picnic parties; meals could be cooked on the fireplace at one end and eaten in the garden opening directly off this space. It provides for a rich amount of entertaining along any line.

The street entrance on the middle of the house makes the distance to all the rooms the shortest possible. The study is on the quiet side of the house, with the service wing in the extreme opposite side. The living room and dining room can be integrated or separated by hangings or built-in cupboards.

Since this family has a maid, it is assumed that the play area might be in the library and the supervision would naturally be from the living room in this size house, rather than the kitchen. Also, the large terrace forms a suitable play area, with supervision from the living room, as in the case with inside play.

The second floor is considered to be almost ideal modern planning, with all rooms facing the best exposure. In a house with as large windows as this, cross ventilation need not be considered so important, since fresh air may be readily admitted through windows in the upper hall. Also where rooms face the prevailing breeze, active ventilation is more readily obtained than where they have cross ventilation but happen to be away from the wind.

The guest bath is centrally located, and is within a reasonable distance of the children's rooms. The upper hall is particularly well lighted, an attractive feature of modern planning. Under high-up windows are built-in cupboards for storage space. Note how easy it is for the children to reach their rooms from the front door, without going to the main floor level at all.

In using the library for a playroom, it is assumed that the children are fairly young, and that the combination guest room and study on the second floor will serve the purpose of a quiet work area during the few years in which the library is used for play. After a time, the library may be converted into a quiet study and the guest-room-study may be used only as a guest room.

In many homes, however, the guest room is used so infrequently that it is better to arrange it for use as a study, with allowance for the casual guest. The family might choose to call it a quiet room, or use it for sewing, or for a studio, if taste leaned to drawing or painting. There's always some good way to utilize the guest room, between the occasional over-night visits of friends, and without taking away its character as hospitable guest quarters. In past generations, these were called "spare" rooms, which suggests not only guests, but extra space for many other uses.

Federal Council of Churches Warns Against Unions of Church and State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—For Washington to have an Ambassador at the Vatican would be tantamount to placing the Roman Catholic Church in a favored position with reference to the United States Government, thus encroaching upon the American ideal of "separation of Church from State," the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America declares in an editorial to appear in its Bulletin May 6.

The editorial is in explanation of why the executive committee of the Council is concerned lest the status of Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy to the Vatican, should develop into that of official ambassador.

"The fact that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York could recently refer to the separation of Church and State as a mere "shibboleth," indicates the necessity for our rethinking our heritage," the editorial declares.

"When our fathers embedded in the Constitution the principle that Congress should make no law 'respecting the establishment of religion,' it was no casual matter. They had abundant reason, both in European history and in their own experience in the New World, for appreciating the dangers of an official connection between Church and State. The oppressive treatment of minorities by a dominant religious group which had the coercive authority of the State behind it was no mere figment of the imagination."

This separation of Church and State never meant that the State was unfriendly or even indifferent to religion, the editorial continues. It meant, rather, that every religious group was to stand on its own feet, depending for its influence "on its own spiritual vitality—not on any external prestige or power conferred by the State." It has provided a setting in which every religious group, Protestant, Catholic and Jew, have had full opportunity to develop, the editorial says.

"The Roman Catholic pressure for the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican forces us to ask frankly whether the Catholic Church would like to change our historic American view as to the relation of Church and State," the editorial declares. "In general theory, the Roman Catholic Church rejects that view. . . . Even so progressive an American Catholic as Msgr. John A. Ryan, in a book which he wrote jointly with the Rev. Millar, after explaining that the Catholic theory does not have full application in a country like America, which provide in its Constitution for the separation of Chruch and State, adds that 'constitutions can be changed and non-Catholic sects may decline to such a point that the political proscription of them may become feasible and expedient."

In practice, the editorial adds, it is impossible to distinguish between the Roman Catholic Church as a religious body and the Vatican as a political body. Thus, it adds, to have an ambassador at the Vatican State would be placing one religion in a special position, with "ultimate implications of great consequence."

Radio Education Opportunity In U. S. Cited at Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Socially significant problems influencing listeners and the possible course of events occupied the attention of radiocasters assembled here recently for the eleventh annual Institute for Education by Radio.

Charles A. Siepmann, who set up the British Broadcasting Corporation's war-time operations before going to Harvard University as a lecturer last autumn, referred to the failure of radio in Europe as a social force for good in urging wide study of educational problems in America.

Radiocasting agencies in Europe, he said, had failed in their educative efforts because they were unable to combat the forces which brought about the war.

"In America," he declared, "you are engaged in a race against time, and these forces will overtake you you unless you develop means of meeting them. It's the job of the educators and the educational broadcasters to solve the problem."

He proposed a reversal of the present educative system in which, instead of disseminating information and opinion from the professorial level, "we would build from the bottom up."

George V. Denny, Jr., moderator of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," pointed to the "tremendous responsibility of radio and its leaders in making articulate this voice of the people."

Increased co-operative efforts of educators and commercial radiocasters were described by Leonard Power, co-ordinator of research for the Federal Radio Education Committee, who recently completed a national survey of radio-education activities.

Under the guidance of widely known figures in the industry, more than 400 radiocasters at the Institute discussed writing, production, music, recording, news, agriculture, controversial issues, and other problems looming large in the industry's activities in education.

Awards for outstanding educational programs in the past year were announced at the Institute, which is sponsored by the Ohio State University.

"First awards" in the "national" classification went to the National Broadcasting Company for "What Makes an American" from the series, "Meet Mr. Weeks"; Station KFI, Los Angeles, for "Tour of Palomar Telescope"; University of Chicago Round Table for "Propaganda"; E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Inc., for "Abraham Lincoln" in the "Cavalcade of America" series; Station WLS, Chicago, for "Mind the Signs" from the series "Let's Sing"; and to the Columbia Broadcasting System for three of its "American School of the Air" programs.

"First awards" in the "local and regional" classification went to WLB, University of Minnesota; the Spokane Public Schools; WNYC, New York City; the Radio Council of the Chicago Public Schools; WOSU, Ohio State University; WHA, University of Wisconsin; and KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.

$1,327,000 Given College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Gifts totaling $1,327,000 in six years to Bennett College, Negro women's institution in Greensboro, N. C., were reported at the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the institution at the Dennis Hotel here.

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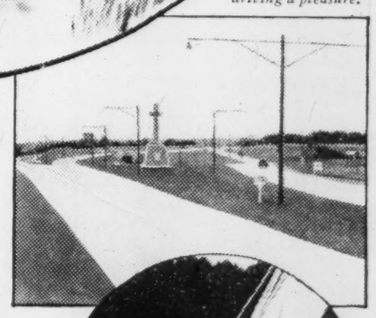
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Shadow of Sudden Move Hovers Over the Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 4—Signs are not wanting here in the Balkans that the decisive point in the struggle for Southeastern Europe cannot be delayed much longer.

While it is obviously impossible to anticipate the actual time or even the exact direction of any totalitarian move in the Balkan area—be it German or Italian—it is now regarded as certain here that Reichsführer Hitler, relying upon his favorite weapon of taking action before the Allies are fully prepared to meet it, will seek to plant himself in Southeastern Europe before the Allies achieve Balkan consolidation. Allied naval moves in the Eastern Mediterranean following on recent action by Balkan countries themselves to curb the so-called "fifth column" and to expel German "tourists" together with the recent London conference of British Envoys to Italy and the Balkans, are felt to be more likely to be interpreted by Germany as preparations for an event which must be countered before it is too late. Allied withdrawal from Norway may, it is strongly felt in informed circles here, tempt Herr Hitler and possibly Signor Mussolini to try some sudden moves south of the Danube.

Decision Forced on Italy

Concentration this week of British and French fleets at Alexandria in the Mediterranean is seen by most Balkan observers here as the newest attempt to compel Italy to decide upon its future attitude, and as a major maneuver to find employment for the Allies' greatest weapons, namely the British Navy and the French Army.

For though Italo-American diplomatic activity seems to offer a ray of hope that war will not be extended into the Balkans, on the other hand there is a feeling that Italy requires but little urging to participate in any new Balkan set up.

This feeling appears to be supported by a report of the Italian Ambassador's diplomatic protests in Ankara that Turkey is exhibiting almost a hostile attitude against Italy, and by reports of Italian mobilization on the Albanian-Greek frontier.

Believing that at least one result of the Brenner Pass meeting last month between Herr Hitler and Benito Mussolini was an agreement to partition the Balkan Peninsula, allotting Yugoslavia to Italy, Belgrade is alarmed at the prospects of Premier Mussolini being precipitated into action.

Bucharest and Athens interpret the naval concentration at Alexandria as a preparation to launch the Allies' Near Eastern Army, possibly to establish a front in Macedonia, on Yugoslavia's southern border.

Countries Work Together

Amid all this pessimistic speculation the main concern of the Balkan countries just now is to keep their own house in order by carefully suppressing any possible minor internal troubles which might lead to a serious misunderstanding between these states themselves. Thus, for example, the minorities in the various countries are at present receiving certain more tolerant concessions.

An optimistic sign along the uncertain road toward Balkan unity is resuscitated by the Turko-Allied initiative to win over Bulgaria. This is believed here to be the special aim of the recent mission to Sofia of Sir Archibald Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, which was undertaken after an encouraging speech earlier this week by Ivan Popoff, Bulgarian Foreign Minister, in which he stressed the importance of Balkan unity.

Peruvian Planes Complete Junket Of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—A squadron of four Peruvian military planes, led by Commander Armando Revoredo, has completed a successful goodwill flight around South America. In returning to Lima, after visits to ten capital cities, it had covered a total distance of 11,150 miles.

The tour began on March 23 with a 950 mile hop to Quito, the Ecuadorean capital. It continued north, via Bogota, Colombia, to Panama and thereafter down the Atlantic coast to the Venezuelan and Brazilian capitals. From Rio de Janeiro it went to Asuncion, the Paraguan capital, vit Sao Paulo.

Commander Revoredo then led his squadron to the two capitals of the River Plate—Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, Argentina—and then across the Cordillera to Santiago, Chile, to return home via La Paz, the Bolivian capital ensconced in the Andean heights. The Santiago-La Paz leg was the longest of all—1,200 miles.

The commander is a distinguished Peruvian flyer among whose achievements was the first non-stop flight from Lima to Buenos Aires. The machines used were Douglas bombers, low wing monoplanes of all metal construction.

Englishmen In Professions Plan Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A trade union for natural scientists which would negotiate on working conditions, rates of pay, and allied problems, is visualized in this country. It is estimated that out of 30,000 scientific workers and 45,000 engineers who might come within the scope of such a body, only 10 per cent are already organized.

Representing one of a series of regional conferences arranged in the chief industrial centers, Manchester industrial and research chemists, along with engineers, physicists, laboratory assistants, and other scientific and technical workers, met here recently and discussed the possibility of improving the state of their profession by organized action.

Approving in principle the idea of founding together with existing natural scientists' and technicians' associations, a society devoted to improving the professional and economic status of scientific workers, this meeting decided to send delegates to a national conference which will soon be held in London as a sequel to these regional gatherings.

What Manchester aims at is an organization covering a fairly wide range of professional workers in this sphere, from the highly qualified research scientist to the laboratory assistant, whose qualifications are rather more limited.

Prof. H. Levy of London University explained that the movement to bring together natural scientific workers began in the abnormal conditions of the World War and the years immediately following it, and the next stage of its development would also be under the influence of abnormal times.

While the World War produced a rapid expansion of the natural scientific profession and ultimately a changed public attitude toward natural science and the scientist, the change was slow in coming. After the war the scientists had to persuade public opinion and the Government that natural science was worth while. The result of their persuasion was the setting up of Government and industrial research laboratories.

Faced today with the next stage, they had to persuade the scientific workers themselves to become socially conscious of the need for organizing their profession. Natural scientific workers when they entered their profession did not know what those conditions were going to be. The forces moving them to form an organization were, with certain modifications, the same as the forces that led to the organization of other workers in trade unions.

Ore for German Arms

By a Staff Artist

The Summer Route From Sweden

Position indicated of northern Swedish ore mines to which Germany is on point of getting access through the port of Lulea with the approaching break-up of the ice in the Gulf of Bothnia.

Reich to Get Swedish Iron On Gulf Route as Ice Melts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the ice breaking up in the Gulf of Bothnia, shipping of Swedish iron ore through the Swedish port at Lulea through the Baltic to Germany is on the point of recommencing.

Although only a third of the ore from the Kiruna and its adjacent mines usually finds its way to Germany though Lulea, every effort will be made to increase this amount to compensate for the closing of the northern Norwegian port of Narvik with the landing of British troops.

These mines in northern Sweden—the most important in Europe and among the greatest in the world—contain in great measure the key to the campaign in Norway.

They are Sweden's chief industrial enterprise, and they brought that country about $45,000,000 last year in exports to Germany, England and Belgium.

Without them Germany would be hard pressed for high grade iron ore. Since losing the ores of Lorraine in 1918, its resources are comparatively poor, and the cost of smelted iron high.

Germany cannot now import, as England does, from Spain, the Isle of Elba off the northwest coast of Italy, and elsewhere.

Russian contributions of materials for steel-making are negligible, despite the extravagant Russian claims of newly discovered iron deposits. Even in manganese, which is essential to the production of all steels, Germany is now barred from the Russian deposits above the Black Sea.

Sweden's iron ores lie chiefly north of the Arctic Circle, at Kiruna, Luossanavare, and Gaellivare, the latter about 60 miles south of the other two.

Huge Tonnage Available

Of the two northerly desposits Kiruna is by far the larger, and the total known tonnage of the three is approximately 1,250,000,000 metric tons. There is the probability of a good deal more, not yet measurable. The three deposits do not differ greatly from the Mesabi range of Minnesota, both as to known and probable quantity available. But they are of richer grade than the Minnesota ores, and their shipments average better than 60 per cent iron, compared with an average of about 50 per cent from Minnesota. Generally speaking, the bulk of all these ores is exceptionally satisfactory to the blast furnace man.

The Swedish ore mines are connected with shipping ports by heavily built electric railways, one line to Narvik on the Atlantic, about 100 miles long, and the other to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia, about 180 miles in length. The road to Narvik passes through no less than 23 tunnels in its short course of 100 miles. The road to Lulea is through an easier country. The trouble with this line is that the port of Lulea is open for navigation only about 200 days a year.

Narvik is, therefore, a port of supreme importance to four nations. Sweden, which secures a large income to the State and a great mass of foreign exchange, and Germany, England and Belgium, which receive a suitable ore at reasonable cost. France and the United States are both importers from these mines, but to a comparatively small extent. Practically all the output goes to some foreign country, Sweden retaining almost none of it.

It is no wonder therefore that the English were greatly disturbed at Norway's attempts to invoke neutrality in favor of Germany, by allowing German iron ore cargoes to pass down territorial waters inside the Lofoten and other Atlantic islands.

Narvik Equipped for Cargoes

Narvik has large iron ore piers of the type common to Duluth and other upper lake ore shipping ports, equipped with big storage bins and chutes for sliding ore into vessels lying under the piers; these piers are built of masonry instead of steel, as is universal on the Great Lakes. Several ships can lie beneath the chutes at one time, and the speed of loading them approximates to that at, say Duluth, where a thousand tons an hour are put aboard each vessel at the pier.

In the early days the ores were transported by reindeer, oxen, and by water, but in trifling quantities. In 1887 the English had leased the mines and were building a railway both to Lulea and to Narvik. Later, the Swedish and Norwegian States took over and completed the railways, and the Trafikaktiebolaget Grangesberg-Oxelosund was organized, with the Swedish State the owner of 50 per cent of its share capital. At that time a contract was made by the State for the shipment of 93,300,000 tons of ore to the sea.

The ore deposits near Kiruna form the core of the high hills. The hill of Kiruna is about 2.2 miles long and rises to a height of some 800 feet; its ore vein is 3.5 miles long and has been drilled to a depth far below the valley. Mining is in open slopes, and the ore is dropped through shafts to the valley level where it is conveyed by electric railway to crushers at the portals, and loaded into cars for transport to the sea.

There are several other iron ore deposits in North Sweden, but of minor importance.

Central and Southern Sweden have large deposits, and the iron and steel industry of the country, as well as that of Finland, has been dependent on these. Iron has been mined from them continuously since about 500 B. C. Sweden is not a large producer of steel, because it has no mineral fuel and also because most countries to which it might ship have their own iron industries and tariffs. The chief of these mines is Grangesberg, which used to belong to Austria, and which is situated close to Stockholm. It is supposed to contain about 50,000,000 tons. None of the other deposits of this part of the country are of great importance.

Nazis Claim Planes Sank Huge Ship

BERLIN, May 4 (AP)—Germany asserted today that bombing planes had sunk a 30,000-ton battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class off Namsos, the port from which the last British troops in central Norway re-embarked yesterday.

Authorized sources said that it was the first time since the beginning of the war that German aircraft had been sent out with specific orders to keep after a designated battleship until it was sent to the bottom.

[In London, British sources declined to comment today on the German High Command's claim.]

[Vessels of the Queen Elizabeth class, of which there are five, normally carry a complement of 1,124 to 1,184 men. The class includes the Queen Elizabeth, Warspite and Valiant, each totaling 30,600 tons, and the Barham and Malaya, each of 31,100 tons.]

It was announced also today that an enemy submarine had been sunk by a pursuing German U-boat after it had been bombed by a German reconnaissance plane. The location was not disclosed.

Civil Aeronautics Transfer Analyzed By the President

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt made public yesterday an analysis which said the proposed transfer of the Civil Aeronautics uthority to the Commerce Department, while putting the Authority's Administrator under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce, would leave the Civil Aeronautics Board "entirely independent."

The analysis, prepared by the Budget Bureau and approved by the Attorney General, said that the reorganization plan was calculated in the interests of efficiency to make the Commerce Department's services available to the Board in its work.

Mr. Roosevelt released the interpretation amid Capitol Hill criticism of the transfer as making the independent CAA answerable to a Government department. He said it made perfectly clear, that while the administrative officer of the CAA would be under the commerce Secretary, the authority itself would remain independent.

As seen by the Budget Bureau, the reorganization order would retain for the Board its authority to make contacts with other Federal agencies and with state and foreign governments, and would give the Board its own legal and other technical facilities.

Wasp 'Cuts Hair' Of Bald Mountain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, N. C.—The mystery of Bald Mountain in western North Carolina has been finally solved, after having puzzled human beings since aboriginal times.

Mountains become bald because of wasps, twig gall wasps which destroy oak trees at great heights, says Dr. W. A. Gates, of Louisiana State University.

Many bald mountains are found in North Carolina. Many theories have been advanced as to their origin. A popular thesis was that the bald tops were caused by continued burning off of mountain tops by Indians. Foresters expressed an idea that soil on the peaks was probably deficient in some vital element at such high altitudes.

Explanations for their presence were speculative until Dr. Gates told the American Society for the Advancement of Science that the bald spots were due to wasps. He discovered Wine Sap Bald and Wayah Bald in North Carolina undergoing a "hair cut." On them he found "incredible" armies of wasps. Apparently the wasps lay their eggs only at certain altitudes and mainly in oak twigs, he concluded.

Censoring Letters in Reich Done Tactfully but Fully

By Louis P. Lochner
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

BERLIN—Somewhere in embattled Germany, if you happened to have a friend or relative or business associate with whom you correspond, a thoughtful reader of your missives knows much more about you than you imagine.

This reader may be no more than a lass, or may be a white-bearded sexagenarian, or a conventional appearing matron, or an athletic-looking businessman, or a patent attorney, a banker, a natural scientist, or a skilled artisan.

If, as happens in movie plots, you should suddenly, by some quirk of fate, come into this mysterious reader's presence, he or she could baffle you by quoting from your trans-Atlantic letters, or confronting you with details of your latest invention, or congratulate you upon a successful business deal transacted with some German firm or partner.

But actually that won't happen. For your invisible reader is one of the most discreet persons in the world.

That mysterious person is your German censor—a model of efficiency, discretion, knowledge of America and its mentality, but at the same time also of rare intuition whenever a seemingly harmless phrase attempts to camouflage information intended to give aid and comfort to Germany's enemies.

I was the first foreign correspondent permitted to visit the busy place where more than a thousand censors read the incoming and outgoing foreign mail. It was a place strangely familiar yet strangely odd. For Berlin's largest single complex of festival and ball halls, the "festsäle am zoo," have been converted into the central censorship office.

Read by Same Censor

Here's what I learned about the German censorship:

You and I and all who correspond regularly with each other across the ocean in due time are assigned virtually a personal censor. That is, once it becomes evident that letters go regularly to you from Germany, all mail addressed to you is automatically given to the same censor.

There are various reasons for this. The censor, for one thing, gets used to your handwriting. He gets to know who your regular friends and relatives are, where your interests lie, whether everything you write is to be taken seriously or whether you are known to be a "kidder." All these factors enable your personal censor to pass on your correspondence more intelligently.

I was taken to the long table at the head of which was an American flag and at the lower end a placard, "Amerikapost." This was in the commercial section—private correspondence is handled elsewhere. Hence only my business letters to the Associated Press, presumably, are handled at this table. Naturally the officer in charge would not tell me who my pet censor is, but as my name was repeatedly called while I stood there, I am sure my censor took a good peep at me and will hereafter associate my signature with my face!

There were other tables for practically every language in the world. At each sat men and women, from every class of society, who had some personal knowledge of the country whose letters they read. As far as possible the idea is to assign the same type of censor as the letter writer or recipient himself is.

"As far as we know, there's only one language of those used in correspondence to Germany which has no censor here," one officer said. "That is Korean. Letters written in Korean we must send to a professor in Munich."

Handled in 24 Hours

No letter is supposed to be delayed by the German censorship more than 24 hours. Orders are that every day all letters arriving from abroad on that day must be handled. On those rare occasions on which the bulk is so large that the staff simply cannot master it, letters which remain unopened by the end of the day are sent on uncensored. The authorities would rather take a chance on this or that letter, than find the entire machinery of the next day clogged with today's over-plus.

This may explain matters to many an American, like my own children in Chicago, who are curious to know why on rare occasions they receive a letter without the censor's mark.

Recently the additional precaution has been introduced of making not only the censor himself but also the clerk who opens the letter and the clerk who closes it, responsible and traceable.

Special delivery and air mail takes precedence over other mail and on an average is handled within two hours, with five hours as a maximum.

Various censors asured me that it is to the writer's own interest to typewrite his letters, for the easier the reading the quicker the censor's decision to pass the mail on.

Clear, straightforward writing is the best pre-condition for quick and favorable action by the censor.

Unclear Letters Suspected

I asked one of the higher-ups whether, without revealing any military secret, he could make a general statement concerning the type of letter that on close examination may lead to the discovery of some illicit practice. He said without hesitation:

"We naturally suspect the involved, unclear letter which reads, for example, 'Mr. H, whom you remember from our meeting at the home of Mr. J., when he showed you his collection of interesting autographs, is very anxious to know whether you have been able to get some more autographs along the same line for him.'

"Naturally, we grow suspicious and watch not only all future mail from this person with special care, but keep an eye on the person with whom he corresponds."

Mail passing through Germany in transit from one neutral country to another is never opened. The German censorship bureau takes special pride in differing in this respect from its opposite number in enemy countries.

The decision to hold back a letter is not arrived at light-heartedly. Several control points must agree that it is not to Germany's interests to forward a communication.

At the end of every long table of censors is an Army officer. The man or woman who first reads your mail may be overcautious and find this or that utterance objectionable. He or she therefore consults the officer. He, a man of experience, often an older man who held a similar job in the World War, might say, "Oh, well, let it pass."

Should he share the censor's misgivings, however, the letter is taken to a special room in which some 50 picked, experienced specialists sit as a board of final authority.

Tested for Invisible Ink

They may decide to send the letter to the chemical bureau in another part of the building, to detect whether invisible ink has been used.

Or they may put detectives on the trail of the recipient.

Or they may examine this latest letter in the light of earlier letters which have been held up, or of which a photostatic copy may have been taken because of the suspicions aroused already then.

They may also decide, however, that the fears of the first reader and his superior officer were unfounded and that the letter may pass.

The chief of the Censorship Bureau was emphatic in stating that, when the war broke out, an entirely new organization had to be built from the bottom up.

"In contrast to England," he said, "which had the entire machinery ready in advance, we had to devise our machinery as we went along. Remembering our experiences from the war of 1914-18, for instance, we thought the entire censorship could be handled from here. We had soon to learn that the amount of mail from and to foreign countries now is six times what it was in the World War. This obviously meant we had to decentralize and establish a number of censorship bureaus."

Thus, it is understood, Vienna is the control point for mail to and from the Balkans; Cologne for Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland.

New Zealand Welsh to 'Pass'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — The stoppage of letters in Welsh, written in New Zealand for transmission to Wales, by the New Zealand Censor's office, raised a protest from Welshmen in the Dominion. It appeared that a considerable body of correspondence was written in Welsh in the remote Dominion.

At a recent conference of Welsh societies assembled in Wellington it was said that there were hundreds of thousands of persons in Wales who could read and write Welsh only, and as the censorship forbade the use of Welsh it was not possible to communicate with them.

Reports of all Welsh celebrations in New Zealand's centennial year were sent to the International Welsh office in London.

This was followed by a statement by an ex-President of the Welsh Society in Wellington that no real difficulty existed, because only a very small percentage of the people in Wales spoke Welsh only, and these could always get a friend to translate letters into English. Although he himself could write Welsh, he had never had to use it in correspondence.

The President of the Society retorted that this ex-President was "trying to destroy the liberty of Welshmen," and referred to his "unpatriotic effort," from which one may deduce that there are Welshmen who take their ardent nationalism with them when they emigrate. However, there is not to be a war within a war over this matter. The Censor's office has agreed to accept letters in Welsh from "definitely established" Welshmen to Welsh people, and reports in Welsh.

Postal Job Sale Trial in Georgia

GAINESVILLE, Ga., May 4 (AP)—The Federal Court trial of Representative B. Frank Whelchel (D) of Georgia, charged with selling postal jobs, focused yesterday on the purpose for which he is alleged to have received $2,700 from constituents of his Georgia district.

"The money was paid," chief defense attorney Paul Carpenter told the court. "What we're talking about is for what purpose it was paid—namely a contribution to a political campaign."

The prosecution's contention was summed up by O. John Rogge, United States Assistant Attorney General, who asserted there is "no magic in the phrase 'campaign contributions.'" He added: "There is no question these contributions were made for postal appointments."

The prosecutor then cited evidence that Pickens County Commissioner H. Grady Jones, on trial with Mr. Whelchel, had transmitted two $1,100 checks to the Representative in behalf of Hulon Holcomb and Paul Grogan. Both later got jobs as rural carriers at Ball Ground, Ga.

The prosecution had charged Mr. Whelchel, through Mr. Jones, received $500 from Maynard Mashburn for appointment as postmaster at Tate, Ga. Judge Marvin E. Underwood threw out this charge on grounds of insufficient evidence. Six counts remain.

Bucharest Visit

BERLIN, May 4 (AP)—A fresh indication of German activity in Southeastern Europe came yesterday with a report from Bucharest that Herbert Göring, a cousin of Field Marshal Hermann Göring, is in the Rumanian capital seeking conferences with King Carol.

It came as Foreign Office circles asserted that Britain was planning to carry the war to a new sector, after the setback in Norway, and challengingly demanded whether it would be in Greece, Rumania, or Yugoslavia.

Garden Contests in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—To stir the interest of Scot housewives in garden-lore, a "Utility Garden Competition" has been organized for rural women in Scotland.

The Highland and Agricultural Society has offered attractive prizes. Colleges of Agriculture are to send judges to see the gardens in spring and autumn.

It is hoped that the country women will thus take a more active interest in the garden. In the past they have been inclined to regard the garden as the sphere of the husband.

"We want the wife to have something all the year round that she can put in her cooking pot," the Countess of Elgin, Vice-chairman of the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes, explained.

A caravan is to tour the villages of Scotland this summer with a trained dietitian and a trained gardener in order that housewives will learn not merely how to put the products in but how to take them out and serve them up.

Practical cookery demonstrations are to be given from the caravan, also gardening talks. It is hoped that Gardening Days will become popular in the villages and synchronize with local flower shows. Demonstrations of vegetable cookery and fruit preserving are to be held at the same time.

There are now 1,031 Women's Rural Institutes in Scotland with a membership of more than 50,000. A Guild of Housewives, which all members may join, concentrates on the production and better use of food. More than 700 members of the Guild have passed special cookery tests and the introduction of more interesting menus is their aim.

G. O. P. Convention To Be Telecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Proceedings of the Republican national convention in Philadelphia next month will be transmitted by television to an auditorium accommodating 1,000 spectators, it has been announced by Ralph E. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Recalling how major political conventions of the past three decades have given impetus to the science of communicating the events of the conventions to the country, Mr. Williams said that "this year, it's television."

In 1924, Mr. Williams said, radio was given a boost with the first radiocasts of a political convention, but when an announcer inadvertently picked up a secret caucus and broadcast it to the country, the automatic broadcast cut-out device was developed.

In 1928, teletypewriters were first used at a convention, he added, and in 1932, newsreel men were first given permanent stands near the stage. In 1936 came the development of the transmission of wired photographs.

Graf Spee Jobs

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, May 4 (AP)—Minister of the Interior Diogenes Taboada was reported May 2 to have accepted in principle the German Embassy's suggestion that the more than 150 members of the crew of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee now quartered in the Naval Arsenal here be distributed among German business concerns which have offered to employ them.

The crew members would be placed in groups of from 20 to 30 each among German-owned factories, but Señor Taboada was said to be insisting that no dismissals be made to make room for the Germans.

WPA Toy Shop Turns Out 103,500 Playthings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 4—Approximately 103,500 playthings of many varieties have been made or reconditioned and sent to social agencies by the Toy Shop here conducted by Works Progress Administration since Jan. 1, 1940, according to a report from the Shop.

Work is now on at the Shop in preparation for distribution of Christmas toys.

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Italian Nonbelligerency: Does Rome or Berlin Profit?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 4—The Germans like to think that Italy is a true friend, loyal to the Axis, eager for a mutual victory over the Allies, and remaining out of the war now only because it serves the interests of its partners better.

The surest way to arouse indignation is to suggest that Italy is staying out because of self-interest and lack of enthusiasm for a German victory.

Behind this is the memory of last war when Germany was fighting most of the world single-handed.

Nazis Need for Friends

No one likes to be friendless and the Germans refuse to accept the idea that in this war they have no true friends among the Nations.

But who really does gain from Italy's policy of "noninvolvement"?

Whatever the motives, does Italy's nonbelligerency really aid the German military cause?

Germany's greatest danger is the extension of the blockade. The resources of the Balkans are of extreme value to Germany. Probably Germany is deriving far more supplies from the Balkans today than from Russia. Extension of the war to the Balkans would not only give Germany a third fighting front, but would also convert the economic asset Germany now has in Balkan trade into an economic liability, as well as putting a new and heavy strain on its fighting forces.

Shun War in Balkans

From these considerations neutral observers here are convinced that the German authorities are telling the truth when they insist that they would prefer to keep the war out of the Balkans—at least in its present phase.

Now an important factor in Balkan nonbelligerency is Italian nonbelligerency.

The ability of the Allies to open up a fighting front in the Balkans as a means of extending the blockade depends on the attitude behind Italian nonbelligerency. An Italy basically friendly to Germany throws a screen across the Balkans which would make it extremely hazardous for the Allies to venture an expedition in that area.

Italy Holds the Key

But an Italy complacent to an Allied move and willing to give guarantees to the Allies, would become just as much of a protecting screen to an Allied expedition in the Balkans.

The mere fact of Italian nonbelligerency does not in itself benefit Germany. What counts is how that position of nonbelligerency is utilized. And so long as Italy's attitude suggests a presumptive disposition to aid Germany, the Allied desire to open a fighting front in the Balkans is likely to be hampered.

Conversely should Italy guarantee to abstain from any flank attack on the Allied forces, these would be free to open up the third front.

The present phase of the war is for Germany a defensive one. Germany is not at present attempting to carry the war to a quick decision through an offensive. The German invasion of Denmark and Norway was really a defensive move. Britain had threatened to cut off Germany's access to supplies, including vitally important iron ore, by the route along Norway's coast.

Germany was drawn into an extension of its military front to protect its northern economic flank. The great pending question is whether it will now be drawn into extending a military flank in the Balkans to protect its economic position there as well.

Vital Economic Flanks

Both of these economic flanks are vital to Germany in a protracted defensive war. The opening of neither would contribute to a quick German victory, which could be achieved only by a powerful drive against the Allies in the west.

The question remains—who would profit from Italian nonbelligerency should Germany's strategy be shifted to one of a powerful offensive against the Allies with the destruction of the world position of England and France as its political objective?

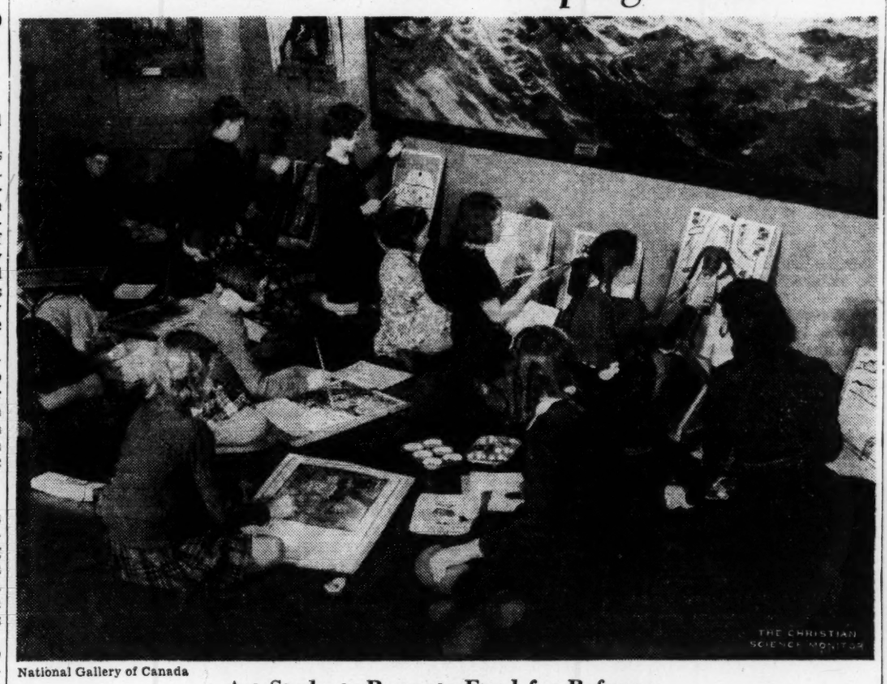
If Germany exerted its maximum military pressure on the Allies in the West, they could spare little military power to restrain Italy in the Mediterranean.

Italy's Opportunity

Such a situation would be Italy's great opportunity. If Italy decided to remain outside the war the Allies would be free to concentrate everything they had to meet the German thrust in the West. If, on the other hand, Italy decided to risk everything on Germany's side, the Allies would be compelled to disperse their forces at the crucial moment.

Meanwhile the uncertainty as to Italy's intentions and inclinations serve the useful purpose to Germany of complicating the Balkan and Mediterranean situation and momentarily, at least, delaying any Allied plans which may exist for opening up a new fighting front in the south.

Canadians Lend a Helping Hand



National Gallery of Canada

Art Students Promote Fund for Refugees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canada is very busy with the war, but not too busy to extend a helping hand to others in need. Here are the young people of the Children's Classes at the National Gallery of Canada in Ottawa, designing and painting posters to help publish the plight of Europe's young refugees.

The best pictures will be exhibited by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees in a drive for funds to help the 10,000 homeless children now being cared for in the United Kingdom. Some of them will be brought to Canada and placed in good homes.

Trend to Compulsion Found In German Medical System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Enforced payment of money for medical care under auspices of the State may eventually develop into compulsion in some form of medical supervision, it is indicated in the latest medical decree in Germany, which is the originator of the compulsory system of sickness insurance.

Hereafter every boy and girl in Germany from 6 to 18 years of age is to be given five medical examinations a year.

Their teeth will be examined once annually.

Findings of the physicians and dentists, plus their recommendations, will be recorded in a certificate which each youth receives.

Six health lectures will also be given every year.

These measures result from the design of officials to place the public health service for youths on a uniform basis throughout Germany.

The program of five medical examinations for every youth appears to contrast with a recent reaction within the American medical profession against a rigid system of medical examinations for boys and girls. The health of a particularly sensitive child may be damaged rather than enhanced by a physical examination in some instances, according to the conclusion of a number of American physicians from their experiences.

Incidentally the General Council of the International Medical Association, at its meeting in Copenhagen in 1938, said in a resolution favoring periodical medical examinations that although such an examination was useful and desirable for all persons, speaking generally, it could not be made compulsory in every country.

Full Reich Index

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT ON MAIN, Germany—The task of cataloging details of the physical condition of the 80,000,000 inhabitants of Germany, as the basis for systematic campaigns against disease, has been begun by the Reich health and labor authorities.

The ultimate goal is a complete index of the entire nation, with cross indexes showing conditions according to districts, industries, occupations, and other classifications, and covering not only individuals but also health factors such as food animals, vegetables, and drinking water.

To compile data for this national health record, new methods as well as results of examinations already available—from industrial concerns, life and accident insurance companies, for instance—are being utilized.

New mass examinations are made with the aid of Röntgen "mass photography" invented by Dr. Holfelder of Frankfort, who directs this phase of the work. Tests were made last year when the entire population of Mecklenburg province was X-rayed. The process is now being extended to other districts.

The "health charts" are filed in the central statistical office of the health bureau of the German Labor Front organization, while a duplicate is furnished each individual examined. The records will be kept up-to-date by periodical supplementary examinations.

French Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—The compulsory health insurance system of France contains a provision that every five years the insured person with his dependents may be authorized to submit to a medical examination to ascertain whether they are in good health, it is reported in J. G. Crownhart's book, "Sickness Insurance in Europe," published here in 1938.

"This provision is of such recent origin that it has not been exercised, and whether it will be used in face of the present experience of increased cost will be an interesting development to watch," comments Mr. Crownhart, who is Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin. "The writer predicts that like many other preventive features in the original law, it will never be used for lack of funds."

Jules Vernes' Young Rivals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Aiming at constructing a radio-controlled, rocket-driven projectile capable of reaching the moon and the planets, 15 schoolboys and two schoolgirls formed the Manchester Inter-Planetary Society five years ago. Still planning Wellsian flights into space, these youthful inventors have now adopted the title Manchester Astronautical Association.

Membership has soared to 30, including typists, shop assistants, engineers, office workers, and students. Jules Verne was unimaginative in comparison with these young people, who despite early setbacks to their aims, plan stratoplanes and space ships, which will vindicate their mission.

A model stratoplane has been completed recently, and typists, as well as office workers, confess they are "thrilled to bits about it."

"It is a very squat model and has a wing span of two feet," Mr. Eric Burgess, President of the Association, who works as a cashier, told the writer. "The real thing would cost little more than a bombing plane to construct, and would reach a tremendous height at a speed which no airplane could rival. A radio-controlled stratoplane presents many obstacles, and our idea is that it should carry a pilot. It would be launched by catapult."

Mr. Burgess is one of the most prolific contributors to the Association's magazine, which claims an extremely exclusive circulation, and enables members to put their natural scientific proposals on paper.

Voters Do Zoning With Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Calif.—In the first referendum election ever held in this historic city by the Pacific, voters rejected, by a five to one margin, a zoning ordinance that would have permitted construction of a service station on Alvarado Street and Del Monte Avenue, just a little more than a block from the famed Monterey customs house. The vote stood: Yes, 236; no, 1,102.

The election ended five months of controversy. The zoning change was recommended by the City Planning Commission by a 4-3 vote and the recommendation was adopted by the City Council by a vote of 3 to 2. Following acceptance of the change by the City Council, opponents of the rezoning circulated petitions calling for a referendum. Sufficient signatures were obtained for the election, results of which reversed the Council's action.

Italy's Profit in Neutrality Curbs Plans of Militarists

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 4—Italy's status as a nonbelligerent so far has benefitted primarily Italy itself. Indeed there are indications following the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council on May 1 that Signor Mussolini has no intention of changing his present attitude to one of belligerency in the near future, but that he will keep the question topical.

Italy was not in a position to wage war last September, as Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano made clear in a speech of Dec. 16 last.

The last eight months have enabled Italy to consolidate its position, particularly economically, and to profit from a situation in which it has been simultaneously courted by both belligerents.

Here in London it is felt that the Allies have gained more advantages than the Germans from Italian nonbelligerency.

Allies Rule Mediterranean

Italy's attitude is important because of that country's geographical position, since it is both in the Mediterranean and borders Germany.

Through Italy's remaining outside the European war until now, allied control of the Mediterranean has been unchallenged. The Germans have been unable to use that sea for getting supplies from overseas, while Britain and France have transported troops, war materials, and essential foodstuffs undisturbed; and the Allies' naval forces, though they have not been freed from the necessity of keeping vigilant watch, have been deployed with greater advantage since there was no hostile power to combat.

Nonbelligerency has on the other hand made Italy a serious loophole through which the Third Reich has been able to obtain supplies of many essential raw materials from overseas which it would otherwise have had to forgo.

Though it is difficult to estimate the real extent of this benefit to Germany, there is little doubt but that it was very great during the first four months of the war, and is still far from negligible.

Large quantities of scrap iron from the United States are reported to be finding their way via Genoa into Germany, and there is a large traffic across the Adriatic in bauxite—for aluminum—from Yugoslavia via Italy to Germany.

Paradoxical though it may seem, Italy's significance as a nonbelligerent depends very largely upon what it could do as a belligerent. The precautions which the British have taken, such as clearing the Mediterranean of their shipping and more careful measures in Egypt, indicate their preparedness for any eventualities.

The damage which a belligerent Italy could inflict upon the Allies remains an open question. Would its intervention develop complications on Southeast Europe, which would rally certain Balkan countries to the Allies? What would be the effect on Spain? Would Gen. Francisco Franco consider the chances of regaining Gibraltar more urgent than restoring a broken and famished Spain? What would be the consequences within Italy of its participating in the European war on Germany's side?

Germany's Desires Rule

Few persons here anticipate that, should nonbelligerency change to belligerency, Signor Mussolini would side with the Allies. The Fascist leader's statements during the past few days substantiate this view. Italy appears convinced that its ambitions of making the Mediterranean its "mare nostrum" are unrealizable as long as Britain holds Gibraltar and Suez, and France holds Corsica.

Economically Italy, though allegedly nonbelligerent, has shown itself to be much more controlled by Germany's desires. The failure of recent Anglo-Italian trade negotiations to effect any better exchange offer than that of British coal for Italian perishables, like fruits and vegetables not needed by Britain, indicates the pressure from the Berlin end of the Axis.

Italy's strength as a belligerent has yet to be shown. Expert opinion here differs on this matter, but its entry into the war would necessitate stronger concentrations of Allied forces on the Franco-Italian frontier, and probably compel Allied action in the Balkans. This latter course, according to certain opinions here, would not be such a catastrophe, since it would give the Allies an opportunity of utilizing fully the strong forces now concentrated in the Near East.

Italy appears to consider the possibility of local action giving control of the Dalmatian coast and enabling it to close the Adriatic to Allied war vessels, and, immediately afterward, a return to nonbelligerency again.

Recent British official statements indicate, however, that the Allies would not tolerate such a position, since it would be a definite undermining of their position in the Balkans and the Near East in favor of Germany.

Japan, Italy and Yugoslavia Establish Neutrality Zones

WASHINGTON (AP) — Japan, Italy and Yugoslavia have established neutrality zones around their boundaries since the American nations set an example by creating such an area around the Western Hemisphere. This unexpected development has had the effect of circumscribing the theater of war.

Japan was the first to follow the lead of the United States and the 20 Latin-American republics. Japan told Great Britain and France that she considered the Sea of Japan to be neutral water which should be freed of belligerent activities. The sea separates Japan from China and Russia.

This declaration was made when the Allies laid plans to intercept shipments to Russia of American copper, Chilean nitrates and Mexican oil on the grounds that they were ultimately destined to Germany. Instead of patrolling the entire Pacific, the Allied warships intended to intercept the Russian freighters as they crossed the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok, Russia's Far Eastern port.

But since Japan registered its objection, Allied warships have been wary of intercepting Russian ships there.

Japan also protested Britain's action in removing 21 German seamen from a Japanese merchant ship. The objection was based largely on the fact that the sailors were seized 35 miles from the Japanese mainland. Eventually Britain returned nine of the sailors to Japan.

When the Allies threatened to intercept Yugoslav ships carrying to Trieste, Italy, raw materials purchased by Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia intimated to the Allies that they considered the Adriatic Sea a zone in which there should be no belligerent activities. Yugoslav ships have continued to sail to Trieste with German products aboard and have not been molested.

Benito Mussolini, according to press dispatches, also put his foot down on the possibility of German submarine activities against Allied shipping in the Mediterranean as a sea in which hostile acts should be forbidden.

Officials here have been interested in these new developments and the reactions of the belligerents to them. This is, in fact, a revolution in the conduct of war, since in past conflicts it has always been the belligerents who set danger zones and prohibited areas, and the neutrals have either had to protest or give in.

There is one disquieting feature about the spread of neutrality zones, however. If the belligerents who control the seas find more and more of the world's waters closed to them they may react forcefully against all such zones. They may argue that to give in on one will set a dangerous precedent that will result in a multiplication of the zones.

Bottle From Far Away Brings Message Ashore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Wash.—A message thrown overboard in a bottle from a United States warship 1,500 miles west of Los Angeles, Calif., on Sept. 30, 1938, was found on Long Beach last week by Gilbert Tinker, a clam digger.

The message stated the bottle had been put overboard by Capt. E. R. Johanson of the U. S. S. Montare.

Chamberlain Facing Test In Norway Defeat

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Collapse of the British campaign in central Norway brought Prime Minister Chamberlain's cabinet its sternest test of the war today as members of his own conservative party showed signs of active revolt.

This was evidenced yesterday when Mr. Richard K. Law, Member of Parliament for strongly Conservative Hull, declared that the Government's "attitude toward the problem must be changed before the country is in sight of victory."

Mr. Law, whose father, Mr. Bonar Law, led the Conservative Party under Mr. Asquith, warned sternly against "widespread and highly dangerous delusions that the war is going to win itself without loss or sacrifice, that time is on our side."

Mr. Law's attack on the Government was regarded as highly significant, as defection of a part of the Conservative majority might conceivably give opposition Liberals and Labor sufficient strength to overthrow the Government.

The Government critics were put at a disadvantage, however, by the declaration of Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Cabinet would put up a united front against "political scalp hunters."

Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, will find himself ably defended by such astute parliamentarians as Air Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, War Secretary Oliver Stanley and First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill.

The Manchester Guardian, leading Liberal paper, asserted that the "complacency" displayed by Prime Minister Chamberlain "was on the same level as his complacency about his pact of friendship with Mussolini and his innocence about his dealings with Hitler."

"If Parliament does its duty next week, perhaps even Mr. Chamberlain may be brought to understand that we cannot and will not go in this way," the Guardian concluded.

Under an editorial captioned "Neutral Judgments on Trondheim," the Daily Telegraph said:

"Of all neutrals the one to whose judgment this country will turn most attentively is the United States, and in this hour of adversity it is especially gratifying to note how friendly that judgment has been."

Reports that President Roosevelt was exerting his influence to prevent spread of the war to the Mediterranean was front page news in London papers, which expressed belief that the power of United States opinion might be decisive in determining Mussolini's course of action.

Reverse English— Livestock Judges Journey to Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—With war preventing the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society from staking its annual four-day show this year, instead of farmers taking their pedigreed beasts and products of the earth to the showground twenty experienced judges will tour farms in all parts of the county. Their job will be to discover and award prizes for what is described as "increased productivity," which is the whole basis of special competitions now being arranged.

The essential differences between these competitions and those usually conducted at the show is that it will be farms and not necessarily individuals which will win the prizes.

Tracing its descent from the "Society for the Improvement of Agriculture in the Hundred of Salford," founded in 1767, at the Old Coffee Tavern, Manchester, the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Show claims to be the oldest such agricultural project in the country.

Egypt Relied on as Reserve And Supply Base for Allies

CAIRO, May 4 (AP)—The critical situation in the Mediterranean, as evidenced by Britain's sudden decision to route much of its commerce round by the Cape instead of through the Suez Canal, has caused the Aly Maher Government in Egypt to take special defense precautions.

Army and police leaves have been canceled and all strategic points placed under armed guard throughout the country.

The Premier, after conferring with the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, and the defense chiefs, said the situation was serious but there was "no occasion for immediate alarm."

A bill providing for capital punishment for spies and traitors was introduced in Parliament.

Egypt is not technically at war, yet the nominally sovereign land of the Pharaohs has become a barracks and storehouse from which men and supplies could move into action in the Near East.

Neutral observers estimate the British troops in Egypt at about 60,000 men, including 6,000 New Zealanders. The Egyptian Army has been increased to approximately 20,000.

Uniforms of various British units, including the khaki kilts of Scots in camel corps, are visible in the streets. Beturbaned Indian troops are encamped in tents beside the Pyramids. Alexandria is the reported base of a large British air force. British troops maneuver along the Suez Canal.

The military aspect of Egypt is in contrast with that of Italy's adjacent Libya, where comparatively few troops are visible along the traveled routes. The Italian troops presumably are concentrated at the frontiers of Egypt and French-controlled Tunisia. Large new white cement barracks elsewhere are waiting to receive further troops if necessary. Occasional airfields are seen, and along the fine coastal highway are small camps of Fascist Blackshirt militiamen, with huge slogans worked in rocks on the sand for alien fliers to read—"Whoever touches the militia will get lead."

Egyptians say that 150 miles of waterless desert protects them against a march from Libya. They reason that it would be extremely difficult for any large body of men to march across that desert, especially under the harassing bombardments of British planes.

Egypt not only controls the Suez Canal; it also furnishes a convenient jumping-off place for troops and planes into Southeastern Europe. Under the treaty of 1936, by which Great Britain granted Egypt at least nominal sovereignty and independence, King Farouk was bound to supply, in case of war or menace of war, "all facilities and assistance in his power, including use of ports, airdromes and means of communication."

King Farouk severed diplomatic relations with Germany the day after Britain declared war. Two weeks later the Senate voted a state of siege and Parliament quickly ratified emergency powers to implement Farouk's promises to help Britain.

Since then, the King has given evidence that he is bound by conviction as well as by treaty to the Allied cause. Premier Aly Maher Pasha, on Nov. 18 reiterated promises of "all possible" help to the Allies.

Popularity Kept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—King Farouk, whose anniversary has just been celebrated, began his reign under circumstances that brought him greater popularity than that known to his predecessors. His youth and vigor seemed to symbolize a young, virile, and independent nation.

Despite his difficulties over the quarrel with Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist (Nationalist) leader, whose government he caused to be overthrown in 1937, he increased his popularity by his marriage with the daughter of a Judge of the Mixed Courts in January, 1938.

His popularity is still paramount, although it would appear that the Palace authorities are conducting a studied campaign to maintain it.

Divergence on Palace Rule

The masses today need a strong lead in the line of achieving national solidarity. It is true that the King is young in years, but he has always shown astonishing maturity and strength of character.

Nevertheless, the King's radio talks, his visits to his subjects and the unaffected way of speaking to them, his generosity to the deserving, his leadership in the Boy Scouts for more than six years, his religious devotion, and the happy events of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the Montreux Convention which inaugurated his reign, explain how his personal popularity is also unique in the annals of the Ruling House.

Wide Range of Interests

The King is interested in literature, politics, philosophy, and art, in Egyptology, and collections of rare objects. He inherited from his father one of the best collections of stamps in the world, including probably unrivaled sets of stamps of the Arab countries. He has also acquired valuable collections of coins and watches.

When he has any spare time he often devotes himself to his cases, and frequently this special hobby will keep him up till after midnight.

He is a student of Moslem writings and is intimate with Sheikh Mustafa El Maraghy, Rector of the Azhar University, Cairo, the largest Moslem center of learning in the world. The Sheikh was his tutor in Arabic, philosophy, and Moslem law.

Although a devoted Moslem, King Farouk is by no means fanatical, a fact which is appreciated by the Copts whose minority rights he has pledged himself to protect.

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THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
Forma Natura

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SPECIAALSCHOEISEL
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AMSTERDAM WET SCHANS 209
ROTTERDAM W. DE WITHSTR. 49
DEN HAAG JAVASTRAAT 13
UTRECHT NOBELSTRAAT 1a
HAARLEM KRUISWEG 42
HILVERSUM KERKSTRAAT 92
A. BLOEMENDAL - AMSTERDAM
ontwerper der F.N. schoenen
FABRIKANT - J. MANNAERTS - TILBURG

Teachers Told to Teach Public Value of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4—One of the serious problems facing teachers is the fact that many Americans are indifferent to the schools.

This was pointed out by Dr. W. G. Carr, Secretary of the Educational Policies Commission, and Director of the Research Division of the National Education Association, who spoke at the 47th annual conference of the Association for Childhood Education here.

According to Dr. Carr, many people are profoundly ignorant of what a good modern school is like. The drastic changes which have taken place in schools and educational methods during the past 20 years are confusing to the public, and this confusion and lack of understanding often result in apathy, resentment, and even antagonism.

Teachers Urged to Act

To remedy this situation, teachers were urged to extend their activities beyond the classroom, and to cultivate a better understanding with the public. Published material is becoming increasingly available to help break down bad public attitudes toward education, and a wider circulation of such material will result in an understanding which will engender a new kind of "moral support, public sympathy, appreciation for what the schools are doing, intelligent co-operation between schools, homes, churches, and other educative agencies, and public assistance in removing from the community environment of children those influences which destroy the best educational efforts that teachers can make."

"Most people, I am convinced, want to help the schools," said Dr. Carr. "They believe in education, but they are uncertain of what education is and how it is conducted. Just a little more consideration, explanation, and guidance by each teacher in the United States would soon change the public from wavering neutrality into cordial allies in the war against ignorance and evil which every good school is constantly fighting."

A plea against the "tolerance which is merely inactive intolerance" was made by Louis Adamic, author and lecturer, who addressed the third public session of the conference.

Derisive Words Assailed

He urged that schools exploit the backgrounds of their students—particularly foreign students—for education purposes; and cautioned teachers to watch out for and deal promptly with manifestations of prejudices among children. He decried the too casual and oftentimes derisive use of the words "alien," "foreigner," "kike," "wop," "hunky," etc., and pointed out that many of those so described were second- or third-generation Americans; and that the groups they represent have made immeasurable contributions to this country's culture and wealth.

One of the resolutions adopted by the conference—based on the belief that "a democratic way of living offers the best opportunity for human development that the world knows at present, and that the school, the classroom, and the playground are places where children and adults can participate daily in such living"—was the "endeavor to use opportunities for children and adults to share responsibilities and privileges with others regardless of race or creed, and to experience the satisfactions which come from practicing tolerance and aiding human justice."

Another resolution pointed out the responsibility of adults to make their communities fit places in which children may grow, and resolved to "participate constructively in local, state, and national affairs that have to do with community improvement" and to "co-operate with other local, state, and national organizations concerned with making communities more desirable places for the development of children."

The five-day conference concluded with the election of Miss Irene Hirsch, Buffalo, N. Y., as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, and Miss Mary L. Leath, Memphis, Tenn., as Vice-President representing the primary grades.

Oakland, California, was selected for the 1941 conference.

Memorials Honor Southern Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ga.—The Memorial Association, in conjunction with representatives from Kennesaw Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, have erected in the Confederate Cemetery here two permanent markers and planted two mimosa trees to the memory of Jefferson Davis and Alexander Stevens, President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Horace Holden of Atlanta, Stevens' grand niece, was present for the ceremonies, as were also eight direct descendants of prominent Confederate leaders.

Educators

Koehne

Miss Olga Adams

Retiring President of the Association for Childhood Education.

Frank E. Baker

President, Milwaukee State Teachers' College, who led one of the sessions of the Association for Childhood Education.

Confucius and Dr. Sun Yat-sen Quoted in New Japanese Hoax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, May 4—Japan's latest hoax in an effort to win the Chinese people is under way in this once regal capital of Imperial China. It is nothing less than an attempt to appropriate the teachings of Confucius, as well as the life and work of Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Republic, on behalf of Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier and now puppet-in-chief for Japan.

The pattern of this new assault on Chinese loyalties emerged clearly when Mr. Wang flew to Peiping for his first visit since he assumed at Nanking on March 30 the rule of occupied China.

For some months Japanese militarists have pondered how they might supplement their flagging campaigns by subtler means. The invaders are convinced that one of the quickest ways to soften Chinese resistance is to supply satisfactory Chinese "heroes" whose names can be associated with the Japanese moves for a "New Order in East Asia."

Spotlight on Mr. Wang

It now seems settled that there will be no effort to build up any relatively new heroes, such as the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Instead, Japan is focusing attention on Mr. Wang. At one time he walked closely with Dr. Sun, and so a basis is being sought for undermining the present Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek, by claiming an "orthodox" Kuomintang under Mr. Wang.

Added to this there is a movement, especially noticeable in North China, to build up certain of the aspects of Confucius' teachings as a model for docile Japanese-dominated Chinese to follow. Respect for authority is among the features upon which special stress is being laid.

Thus far, the Japanese-Wang effort to "escape with the family shrine" has hardly penetrated beyond regions under direct Japanese control. The original but presumably "unorthodox" Kuomintang at Chungking, provisional Chinese capital, still vigorously resists Japan, while the Wang regime capitulated to Japan on the ground that resistance was useless, and China must make the best of things as they are.

Wang vs. Chiang

It remains to be seen whether what might be called the "Wang Kuomintang" can set up any genuine opposition in the eyes of the world to what might correspondingly be labeled the "Chiang Kuomintang." Certainly the effort is daring, in view of the complete apathy, grading to antipathy, on the part of the Chinese public even in occupied China toward the new Wang regime and all its works. The present strategy represents a frontal attack entirely different from the angle initially considered.

The first and most obvious other course would have been to move the "Emperor of Manchukuo," one-time Manchu Boy Emperor of the vanished Chinese Empire and subsequently plain Mr. Henry Pu Yi, from Hsinking, Manchuria, to Peiping and install him once more in the Forbidden City from which he fled a decade and a half ago after a coup d'état by the "Christian General" Feng Yu-hsiang, now in Chungking. This appealed powerfully to certain Japanese who felt that China should be turned back toward monarchism, and reaction in general.

But it represented too sweeping an undertaking. Intelligent Japanese frankly confessed that it was an impossible job to turn all China into another Manchukuo. At least the form of Chinese sovereignty must be preserved and this could hardly be done if a completely new State were to be erected, having obviously close ties with Japan.

Marshal Wu Declined

Once this crucial decision had been made, the problem was to find a central figure for the new Japanese-sponsored regime. For a long time, Marshal Wu Pei-fu was courted. It appeared at the outset that he might serve, but this seems to have been due to a belief on his part that the Japanese really wanted him to exercise authority and bring a Chinese-led restoration of peace and order, at least to North China.

When the stalwart Mr. Wu found that his role was to be only that of puppet, he declined to lend his name. Later he expired under slightly obscure circumstances. Chungking capitalized on his refusal to serve the Japanese, but the Japanese paid him great honor and strove to create the impression that he had been about to join them.

Had this theory "gone down" with the Chinese people, Mr. Wu's memory might have been extensively "built up" by the Japanese—but no one credited such a notion in the face of Marshal Wu's known record of opposition to the puppet role, so nothing more was heard of the effort to make him a sort of patron saint of Japan-in-China.

Offhand, it seems an extreme undertaking for Mr. Wang and his satellites to try to appropriate the memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Dr. Sun proposed a plan for international development of China, it is true, but hardly through employment of bomb and bayonet to subdue the Chinese people first. He was essentially a patriot and it seems impossible that any puppet regime under the Japanese can ever convincingly appear patriotic.

The Japanese have taken Dr. Sun's tomb at Nanking, but they cannot seize the inspiration of his career.

Dewey Sees U. S. Philosophy As Hope of World's Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Prophetically declaring that "it was America which first realized the political philosophy which became, and will become again, the aspiration of the world's peoples," Thomas E. Dewey, gang-busting Republican candidate, explored some of the deeper levels of his own political faith in an address last night at Friends University here. The talk was radiocast on the Mutual system.

In a recess from the frontal attack he has maintained against his political opponents on his western swing, Mr. Dewey last night championed the American form of government as opposed to other forms that have mushroomed to spectacular size in recent years.

"The American people have committed many faults," he said, at one point, "but at least it can be said that we are one of the few nations which has possessed the power to make itself supreme and dominant in the world and yet has not sought to exercise that power. We have, as a nation, continued to recognize, even though inadequately, that a far loftier objective is the freedom and well-being of the individual."

Time to Clarify Thought

Mr. Dewey said that no decade in history has produced such a confusion of theory or uncertainty of purpose as the present. It is most timely, he said, that we try to clarify our thinking and regain our sense of direction.

He paid tribute to the Quakers and their attitude on the question of integrity of the individual in these words:

"There can be no place more fitting for such a purpose than a meeting of Quakers. Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the Quaker philosophy is its insistence upon the integrity of the individual. . . ."

The United States, Mr. Dewey said, is one of the few areas of the world where it is still possible to maintain a political system predicated on the integrity of the individual as the true unit of value.

He touched upon the question of isolationism to say: "We cannot be disinterested in the fate of the world. Nor do I believe that the United States can so isolate itself that it will not be seriously affected for better or for worse by what happens in other nations."

Dangerous Trend Pointed

The world trend in emphasizing the importance of the state as opposed to the importance and integrity of the individual was dealt with at length by the speaker.

"I am convinced," he said, "that wars are partly the result and partly the cause of a false conception of the relative importance of the state and the individual."

The forces elsewhere around the world which have taken away the rights of the individual and merged him into a machine for the support and "glory" of the state are active, Mr. Dewey said, "and it behooves us to be vigilant to make our political philosophy a vital and contagious force. We must be constantly alert to prevent our thinking from being poisoned by conceptions which are destructive of a free and liberal body politic. Already the individual is threatened by forces which tend to dominate him, to destroy his independence, his initiative, the pursuit of his individual happiness, and the development of a sense of duty and responsibility to his fellow men.

"Government itself is one of these forces," he continued. "Men are schooled to look more and more to their government as a source from which all blessings flow."

Government "Bribery"

The duties of government to the people, seen against a background of government's aptitude in acquiring ever more and more power over the people, were sketched by Mr. Dewey.

"The forms of public bribery are not always easy to detect," he said. "Sometimes the statements are sugar-coated in the speeches of propagandists. At other times, a bribery no less insidious appears in the doctrine that government is the only source from which blessings can flow.

"It is right," he continued, "that the government should make provision to alleviate conditions of social distress. Government must recognize the obligation to care for those who need its care. The unemployed, the sick, the aged, all have a right to call upon the Government for its help and protection. And the Government must respond. Our world has become so complex that private aid alone can no longer function effectively. Government is not only a desirable, but a necessary, intermediary."

The ever-present threat of encroachment of government, a serious threat, he said, to the growth and development of the individual, must be met with unremitting effort and unyielding insistence to assure the integrity of the individual.

Government Mere Agent

"Government," Mr. Dewey said, "in serving its people should not be allowed to creat the impression that it is itself a benevolent provider to whom all gratitude is due. The food that is eaten, the clothing that is worn, the shelter that is provided, are all the product of the labor of some other human beings, the fellow-citizens of those for whom the Government thus makes provision. The Government itself creates none of all this. Government, when it renders aid, renders it as the agent for the people of the country."

Concluding, Mr. Dewey said: "Without integrity among nations we can have no peace. Without integrity in government we can have no liberty. Without integrity in the business world we can have no prosperity. Without integrity in our social life we may spend our days in the pursuit of happiness, but happiness will remain beyond our reach."

Wage-Hour Revision Shelved; Clean Politics Bill Pressed

Continued from Page 1

actually voted 14 to 10 to take this step.

But did the committee actually register such a vote? Washington newspapers have been busily polling every member of the Committee and already there are 13 who claim that they did not vote to table the bill and who declare they favor bringing it to the floor.

There is every reason to credit this poll. Standing without challenge throughout yesterday's long debate in the House, the poll shows a majority of the Judiciary Committee declaring that they voted to report the bill out. Only four said that they voted to table and seven declined to state how they voted. Only two conclusions appear possible. One, the committee, as Representative Dempsey suggests, made a grave mistake in its count, or some members are publicly affirming that they voted different than they actually voted secretly.

Open Test in Prospect

In any event strong fires are being built by the combined efforts of the congressional supporters of the Hatch extensions and the journalistic poll-takers so that the prospect is that the bill will be smoked out of committee and will at least face an open test before the House.

The House vote on the wage-hour amendments completely ignored party lines.. The House first defeated by 211 to 171 a bill embodying modifications in the law so drastic that it was estimated that at least 3,000,000 workers would have been exempted. There were 141 Democrats, 66 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 1 Farmer-Laborite and 1 American Laborite voting against these exemptions.

Then by a majority almost as large, 205 to 170, the House sent back to its Labor Committee the original mild amendments which were supported by the Wage-Hour Administration itself and designed to alleviate certain "hardship cases." Here 79 Republicans joined the Democrats in favor of recommittal.

Exhibit to Trace History of Lamps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—One of the world's largest collections of lamps and lighting devices, ranging from stone lamps used by the cave man to 132,000 power floodlights employed today, will be shown in the Power-Electrical and Steam Building at the New York World's Fair of 1940 as a joint exhibit of the Consolidated Edison System Companies, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, it was announced today.

More than 1,500 original specimens comprise the exhibit, which was assembled by Dr. Charles F. Brown during nearly a half century of archaeological work in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Museum pieces not previously shown in the United States include a sacrificial lamp from the lost civilization of Angkor, picked up in a Cambodian jungle; clay lamps from Ur of the Chaldees, a pottery lamp found in Tyre, Phoenicia, and a two-burner bronze lamp from the altar before the oracular statue of Hermes in ancient Achaia.

Critics Prize Bestowed On Saroyan Play

NEW YORK—The New York Drama Critics Circle yesterday awarded its silver plaque for the best play by an American, produced in New York during the season, 1939-40, to "The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan.

The citation which accompanies the award is as follows: "To William Saroyan whose 'The Time of Your Life' is an exhilarating demonstration of the fresh, original and imaginative talent he has brought into our American theater, for the provocation of the play's unconventionality, and for the depth of its honest joy."

The Circle did not award this year its customary citation to a play of foreign authorship. Formal presentation of the award will take place on Sunday evening, May 12, at the Hotel Algonquin.

Those who voted for the Saroyan play were: Sidney Whipple, Stark Young, Brooks Atkinson, Joseph Wood Krutch, Richard Watts, Jr., John Anderson, John Gassner, Arthur Pollack, John Mason Brown, Grenville Vernon, George Jean Nathan. Seven critics dissented from the vote on the Saroyan play. They were: Louis Kronenberger, Robert Rice, Richard Lockridge, Rosamond Gilder, Burns Mantle, Walter Winchell, Kelcey Allen.

Methodists Agree on New Peace Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 4—The peace policy of the newly merged Methodist Church was determined by the adoption of a hotly debated report last night at the denomination's General Conference, which is now nearing the end of its first quadrennial session.

The Methodists seek a negotiated peace. They urge the United States to collaborate in building a federation of nations through which the will to peace may become effective. They would seek surrender of a degree of national sovereignty in matters of international concern. They believe in world economic co-operation, and specify in what particulars. Rights of backward peoples concern them and they would entrust their protection preferably to the care of some international body. Universal disarmament, if and when certain preliminary steps are taken, is at the end of their long view.

The church makes no effort to bind the consciences of its members by this report, but refuses officially to endorse, support or participate in war, and insists that the agencies of the church shall not be used in the preparation for war, but in the promulgation of peace.

"We insist," the report reads, "that the buildings of the church dedicated to the worship of God shall be used for that Holy purpose and not be any agency for the promotion of war."

Term "Aggressive" Withheld

Attempts were made by numerous delegates to water down the resolution. The Rev. Dr. Harold Paul Sloan, Editor of the Christian Advocate of New York, moved to amend by inserting the word "aggressive" to limit the kind of wars which the church refuses to promote, but he was not sufficiently supported to make the change.

Another delegate tried to eliminate the passage in which the church expressed its belief that the making of world peace involves the surrender of national sovereignty, but he was voted down.

The paragraph reads, "Nations should reserve to themselves the right to determine their own form of government and their own way of life; but they should consent to be guided by some international body in making their decisions as regards certain matters of international concern."

In supporting the report, the Rev. Dr. Ernest F. Tittle, of Evanston, Ill., Chairman of the Committee on State of the Church, said, "We must not do again what we did 20 years ago when we fought a bloody war with the mistaken idea that everything we held dear was at stake."

Dr. Tittle referred to the hysteria of war-promoting ministers at that time as a "disgrace to the Church."

Oxford Declaration

The full weight of the church is put behind students in schools and colleges who seek exemption from military training on conscientious grounds. While the report concedes that there is no common judgment among Christians as to the duty of a Christian in time of war, it endorses the declaration of the Oxford Conference on this point:

"Recognizing that its members are called to live within the secular state and that in the event of war a conflict of duties is inevitable, the church should help them discover God's will, and should then honor their conscientious decisions, whether they are led to participate in or to abstain from war, and to maintain with both alike the full fellowship of the Body of Christ."

The Methodists, in their report, request the Federal Council of Churches to create a committee through which Protestant denominations which desire to do so may officially represent the interests of the conscientious objectors before the Government.

The resolution, it was ordered, is to be conveyed to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives.

Anti-Semitism Denounced

Anti-Semitism was named in the report as a deadly sin. Christians were enjoined to combat it wherever it appears and should insist upon just and considerate treatment for members of any religious, racial or political minority. Christians in the United States were reminded that, only as this nation deals justly with its minorities will it be able to protest with increased power against the mistreatment of minorities in other parts of the world. Methodists, in the report, were called upon to emulate their Jewish "brothers and sisters," in providing for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees without distinction of race or creed, and in urging the national government to adopt a more liberal policy with respect to the admission of refugees to this country.

Because of inadequate funds to meet the per diem allowances for delegates for a longer period, business is being rushed to permit adjournment Monday evening. The Sifting Committee is arranging reports in the order of their importance and it is expected that some will not receive attention until 1944.

Chaplain Plan Continued

Agitation to dissociate the Methodist Church from the system of co-operation with the Government in appointing chaplains to the Army and Navy came to a test last night when, by an overwhelming vote, the General Conference expressed its preference for the present plan in answer to a number of memorials relative to the supervision of chaplains. The Committee on Ministry, of which the Rev. Dr. Orien W. Fifer, of Cincinnati, is chairman, brought in a report of non-concurrence, supported by a 67 to 18 vote in the Committee.

Speakers against the minority report felt that to undertake the support of chaplains the churches would be shouldering a heavy financial burden and the step would tend to drive a wedge between the church and the Government. Dr. Fifer gave $300,000 as the amount the Government annually pays to maintain these officers.

Methodist ministers must retire at the age of 72, if they have not elected to do so before, the General Conference voted today. While the former provision remains which permits a minister to retire any time after his 65th birthday, the establishment of a mandatory time limit upon his professional service is new. The matter was therefore referred to the Judicial Council for an opinion upon its constitutionality. The new legislation, if upheld, goes into effect in 1942.

President Sees Symbol In Women's Outpouring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—A sea of Democratic women that surged onto the south grounds of the White House yesterday were hailed by President Roosevelt as indicating "tremendous enthusiasm for a continuation of liberal Democratic government in the United States."

The President had originally agreed to shake hands with delegates to the National Institute of Government, first of its kind sponsored by the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, but when an estimate of a few hundred swelled to over 4,000, he changed his greeting to a short address from the south portico.

The thousands of women who came from all parts of the country by train, airplane, bus and station wagon to learn from an array of Cabinet officers and other New Deal officials the answers to questions to come up in the forthcoming Presidential campaign were addressed by the President as "fellow workers in the vineyard of knowledge."

New Deal Accomplishments

While the New Deal has put into "practical effect more constructive legislation for the average man, woman and tchild than in any similar time in our history," its greatest ultimate contribution will be in the "increased knowledge of what government is all about, the increased discussion of broad problems and the increased recognition that the people of this country are entitled to a government which constantly thinks in terms of the people's needs," the President said.

Surveying a few of the fact-finding questions to be asked of all candidates this year, the President told the women, "We are coming to differentiate between fact and fiction. That in itself is a step in advance. We do not fall as easily as in older days for glittering generalities, for specious promises."

Then, giving a partisan twist to his remarks, Mr. Roosevelt concluded: "Whoever the nominees of the two major parties are, I firmly believe that the real question, the honest question, the fundamental question on election day is going to be this: 'Do you wish to employ for your bus line chauffeurs who wrecked the previous bus line by driving the old buses into the ditch or by going to sleep at the wheel—or are you going to continue the present policy of employing active, wide-awake chauffeurs who are inspired with the thought that their duty is to be polite to the passengers and see to it that they reach their destination in comfort and complete safety?'"

Refreshments Neglected

Mrs. Roosevelt, expecting a warm day, had ordered 275 pounds of cookies for her guests and enough lemonade to wash the cookies down, but the dainty refreshments were hardly touched as shivering women hurriedly accepted the President's invitation to "come in and visit" or scurried on to dress for other engagements in their crowded program. Mrs. Roosevelt attempted to shake hands with a few of the women, but the press was so great, she soon escaped back into the White House with four aides trying to make a path for her.

As the three-day sessions of the Institute neared their end, the women had notebooks filled with hints on speech-making, publicity, and all the best methods of getting votes.

Last night they massed again in the Ice Arena, only hall in the capital large enough to hold them all, to hear Henry I. Harriman, former President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, say that government must recognize the desirability of the present system of free enterprise, and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson ridicule Administration opponents for charges that the New Deal is ruining business.

Business Figures Cited

"Free enterprise can only be carried on if it has the spur of profits, not meager profits, but large profits to compensate for its many and inevitable losses," Mr. Harriman declared. Citing a report from the National City Bank, showing that profits for business are averaging about 6.2 per cent, the Attorney General retorted: "I would like to hear what candidates have to say if they think this represents 'ruin.'" Defending the Wage-Hour Law and the Wagner Act, he added "there are still some Stone Age mentalities who think that the way to lift business is to keep labor down."

Today the women turned to the agricultural problem, with two motion pictures, the "River" and "Farm and City Forward Together" breaking the speech routine. Grand finale of the sessions will come tonight when the women will offer their advice on what shall go into their party platform, to be drawn up at Chicago in July. Their views will be tied together in a closing talk by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Prophecy of Fascist Uprising Stirs Hostility in Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — There have been indignant reactions here to Italian newspaper comment on Fascist activity in Argentina. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Jose S. M. Cantilo, cabled the Rome Embassy for the complete text of a story in the Regime Fascista which suggested that local adherents to the parent Fascist Party were waiting only for "the day" to act.

The most objectionable part of the Regime Fascista story, obviously based on a Buenos Aires dispatch, was the assertion that Italian residents in Buenos Aires are annoyed by the compulsory dissolution of foreign political organizations decreed at the end of 1938. It declared that a local Falange had been formed to "fight all democracies in this decisive hour."

Official action reflected strong public criticism of this report. Dr. Cantilo conferred with President Ortiz and Diogenes Taboada, Minister of Interior. An investigation was ordered in all cable offices to discover the source of the dispatch. As this had no results, it was considered that the story had been mailed to Rome.

Dr. Cantilo stated that preferential consideration was being given to the investigation of anti-Argentine activities and that an energetic attitude would be adopted. "The Government will not tolerate formation of minorities in national territory," he added.

Another subject of Argentine criticism was an article in the semi-official weekly Relazioni Internacionali calling attention to "Argentina's isolated resistance" to the "imperialist Pan-American policy of the United States. "It said that the United States was taking advantage of the European conflict to bring South American republics "under the economic hegemony of Washington."

Argentines consider themselves perfectly capable of taking care of their own Pan-American position and resent gratuitous intervention from a source whose opinions are guided exclusively by international policy.

The Relazioni Internacionali article declared that Argentina was the only South American country which resisted the "imperialistic maneuvers of the United States in the Panama Conference" but that, in the end, "it was compelled to capitulate."

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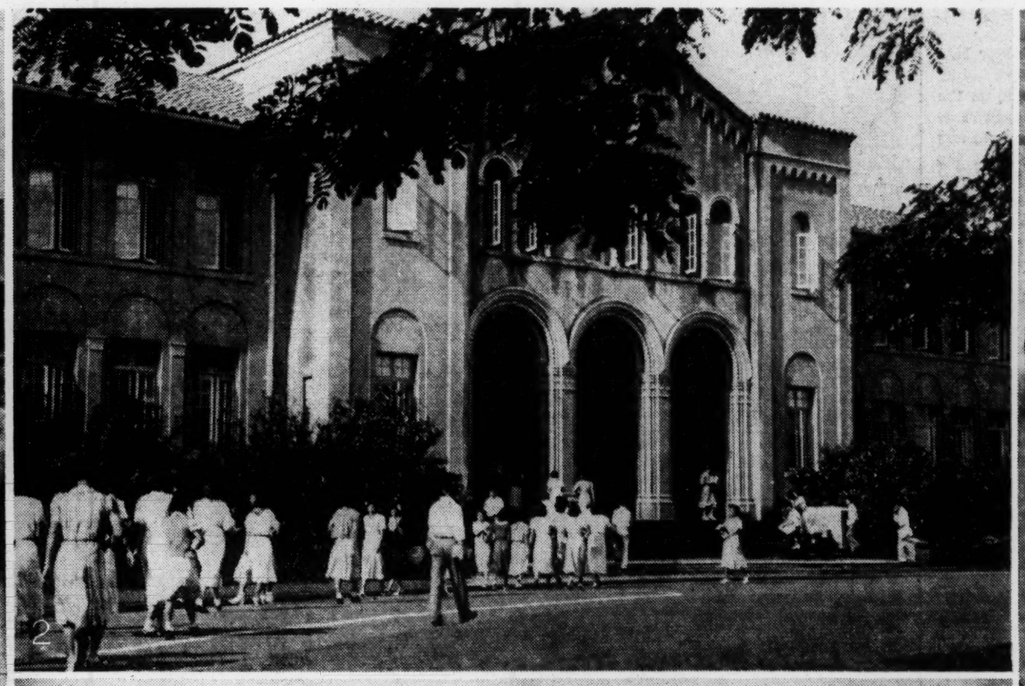

William Norwood Honolulu Star-Bulletin

With Uncle Sam's Americans of the Pacific Islands. 1. Public education in Hawaii has leaned toward vocational training in recent years. These high school girls are doing wood carving. 2. McKinley High School, Honolulu, is the largest high school on the Islands. 3. At a current events forum in the Kamehameha Schools, famous private endowed schools for children of Hawaiian ancestry founded through the will of a Hawaiian princess. This forum is evidently on Mexico. 4. The University of Hawaii student body does not choose merely one campus beauty among its girl students, but selects a queen for each race represented. Dressed in typical native costumes the 1939 winners are shown. Beginning at the left they are Japanese, Korean, Caucasian-Hawaiian, Hawaiian, Chinese, and Caucasian. Selection is made on the basis of personality, beauty, and popularity.

Hawaii's Schools Survey First Century of Achievement

Plenty of Problems Still to Solve But Advantages Evenly Distributed Throughout Territory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

Hawaii today is taking a centennial inventory of public education. Accomplishments of the public school system, which observes its 100th anniversary this year, are being weighed against the needs of the community.

Interest in education is widespread in Hawaii because every fourth person is going to school. Of the Territory's total population of approximately 400,000 persons, more than 92,000 are attending a total of approximately 188 public schools.

The present system of instruction dates from 1840, in which year the king and chiefs promulgated a law for that purpose.

This was just 20 years after arrival of the first American missionaries under whose influence the interest of Hawaiian royalty in education was aroused. A missionary was selected by the king to serve as first minister of education.

By 1850 Hawaiian schools were so well known that some California settlers sent their children to the Islands to be educated. California had no comparable schools, and it was simpler procedure to send the children to Hawaii than to ship them around the Horn to the east for schooling. The little adobe schoolhouse attended by most of these California youngsters stands today in Honolulu and is used as an office by the Free Kindergarten Association.

There was developed in this period a centralized system of education and its financial support which has endured to this day. Educational advantages are therefore evenly distributed throughout the Territory. Country schools are as well built, as thoroughly equipped, as adequately staffed as urban schools.

Significant among more recent developments, according to Oren E. Long, superintendent of public instruction, has been co-ordination between school and community. This co-ordination, however, is still in the process of development and is one of the most pressing problems confronting educators.

For Permanent Life in Hawaii

"The challenge in Hawaii arises from the fact that the majority of its young people are not planning to enter colleges here or elsewhere and are not contemplating leaving the Territory to live in some other part of the world," Mr. Long explained. "Born here, educated here, they expect to live here. The schools of the Islands must help them to do this; they must help them to make happy, efficient lives for themselves in Hawaii. Geographical isolation in an ocean across which one cannot thumb one's way in search of employment and adventure places upon the schools this responsibility."

Island industrialists are taking a keen interest in this problem and have been working in close cooperation with school authorities for a number of years. Recently there has been established an apprenticeship system whereby students in secondary schools spend part of their time working in industry under joint supervision of teachers and employers.

Increased emphasis on vocational guidance is recommended. A recent unemployment survey of Oahu revealed that of 9,000 jobless persons on that island, a very small percentage had had vocational training of any sort.

Another educational problem is that of language. A stranger in Hawaii overhearing some playground conversation, might easily imagine himself to be in some foreign land. For the common language of Hawaii, the language of playfield and street, is not English, although it contains numerous English words. It contains Hawaiian words, but it is not Hawaiian. In pronunciation and stress it resembles Portuguese, but it is not Portuguese. It is pidgin English, one of the few unfortunate products of Hawaii's melting pot.

This is recognized as one of the school's stiffest challenges, a challenge which cannot be met effectively without community cooperation. Promotion of student interest in radio and public platform oratory is helping to correct this situation.

Interracial Understanding

To compensate for the emergence of this handy, humorous, hybrid language, benefits derived from mixing the races in Hawaii's schools have been numerous.

Not the least of these is interracial understanding which results from the mingling of Hawaiians, Japanese, Koreans, Chinese, Filipinos, Portuguese, Puerto Ricans on the playfield and in classroom.

Tolerance is another item on the credit side of the ledger. Take, for example, the Japanese language schools. Nearly all Japanese pupils in primary grades supplement public school training with daily attendance at these language schools, where, in addition to instruction in language, they are also taught something of the history and culture of their ancestral homeland. Other nationalities have similar supplementary schools for their youngsters, but not on as large a scale as the Japanese.

Although public school authorities doubt the necessity for this supplementary schooling, they nevertheless assume a tolerant attitude toward the language schools and place no restriction upon attendance.

In summary, it appears that Hawaii's centennial inventory of the public school system will show a great preponderance of credits over debits.

Island residents, however, foresee a greater need for closer coordination between the program of public instruction and the everyday life of the community.

W. N.

A Princess' Estate Invested in Hawaiian Youth

Kamehameha Schools Help Boys and Girls to Become Good Citizens

By William Norton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

High on a hill back of Honolulu is a group of buildings from the windows of which may be obtained a sweeping view of the city sprawled on the coastal plain below, and beyond the city may be seen ships on the far horizon.

Nestled snugly and securely against the volcanic slopes the buildings are visible afar as a practical monument to a Hawaiian princess whose foresight and vision were even broader, more distant, than the view from the hill.

These structures house the Kamehameha Schools in which Hawaiian boys and girls are preparing themselves for their return to the community below.

The schools are the only educational institutions in Hawaii—or in the world—founded and maintained exclusively for young people of Hawaiian ancestry.

When Princess Bernice Puahi Bishop passed away in 1884 she left her estate for the founding of a school for boys and a school for girls, to be known as the Kamehameha Schools.

Her instructions to trustees were simple: "I desire my trustees to provide first and chiefly a good education in the common English branches and also instruction in morals and in such knowledge as may tend to make good and industrious men and women."

At that time the Princess' estate was valued at $300,000. Today it is worth $12,408,000, including 378,-934 acres of land, or 9.2 per cent of the entire Territory.

In accordance with the Princess' instructions the income from this vast estate is invested in the youth of Hawaii, by providing them educational opportunities which will enable them to fit more constructively into their community.

There are today a total of approximately 376 students at Kamehameha; 244 in the Boys' School and 152 at the Girls' School, both of which provide training equivalent to that offered by the public high schools. This enrollment could easily be doubled or trebled, but only those students are admitted who are considered best able to profit by the purposeful and rigorous course of study.

An effort is made to weigh the potentialities of the student, including a personal interview and investigation of his home background and his record in elementary school. His percentage of Hawaiian blood is an important factor; preference is given to the higher percentage when candidates are about equal in other respects.

Although the schools are richly endowed, the trustees do not believe in handing the students an education on a silver platter. Accordingly, each student at Kamehameha must pay a total of $63.50 per annum for room, board, tuition. For the 25 per cent of the students who are unable to afford tuition costs the estate has provided a scholarship fund.

"One of our basic policies at Kamehameha is that things should be earned," said Dr. Homer F. Barnes, principal of the schools. "We believe that an individual must establish his own belief in himself and in his own capacity to do things and to carry on, rather than to feel it is up to society to take care of him.

"Our vocational program, our academic instruction, our club work, our part-time employment plan, our athletic program, indeed, our while curriculum have as their main purpose the establishment of skills, habits of work, and attitudes which will be the basis for an intelligent self-reliance and self-competence."

As an example of the practical application of this theory, the part-time work program may be cited. This is a scheme, as Dr. Barnes describes it, "to teach the students to do well the things which they are going to do anyhow."

Every boy entering the ninth grade has a day and a half a week for 12 weeks in each of the following shops: carpentry, auto mechanics, electricity, agriculture, machine shop, forging and welding. At the end of the 10th year he selects one shop in which to specialize during his 11th year.

At the end of his 11th year he is eligible for assignment to a part-time job. Through an arrangement made possible for the past 10 years by co-operation of employers in Hawaii, the Kamehameha boys who are assigned to part-time work are in school two weeks and on a job two weeks for alternate periods throughout their 12th year.

Emphasis in the Girls' School is upon the home-making arts rather than upon professional opportunities for women in the business world. Perched higher on the hill than all other buildings is the senior "cottage." At the beginning of each year the senior girls are divided into groups, each of which spends about eight weeks in the "cottage," learning to keep house, manage a home.

The school assumes the responsibility of a one-or-two-month-old baby every fall, and the girls take care of it throughout the year. They plan the meals, do the shopping on a moderate budget, cook the meals and otherwise run the "home."

Although most Kamehameha students ultimately find their place in the community of Hawaii, their future is not necessarily limited by Hawaii's coral-fringed shores. This was demonstrated by the part which Kamehameha boys have played in the widely publicized colonization program in the Equatorial Pacific.

When the United States decided in 1935 to reclaim certain abandoned islands south of Hawaii, Kamehameha boys were selected as colonists. And since that time the majority of colonists chosen to protect Uncle Sam's claims to the desolate little islands along the Equator have been from Kamehameha.

The Parent

The Parent, an exchange of letters sharing successful experiences in child guidance, is held out today to make room for special material on education in Hawaii. It will appear next Saturday as usual.

University of Hawaii Builds Bridges Between Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

Undaunted by distant storms or threat of their spread to the Pacific scene, the University of Hawaii continues work on the bridge of cultural understanding from East to West.

Indicative of the emphasis which this University places on the importance of interpreting the Orient to the Occident are classes which will be offered at the 1940 summer sessions, beginning June 24.

In the field of anthropology a course will be offered in the study of origins and migrations of Polynesian peoples. Another course offering pertinent background material for current events will be, The Pacific Since Captain Cook. This course will discuss conquest, colonization and rivalry of the great powers in the Pacific area, with particular emphasis on the interrelationship of Pacific and European history. Oriental studies will include the history of modern Japan, Chinese art, institutions and culture of modern Japan, Chinese civilization. The division of political science will offer a seminar in governments and politics of the Far East; a study of the Japanese-controlled political organizations in Manchukuo and China. Sociology students will be offered a course in Race Relations in Hawaii, dealing with cultural and economic problems resulting from the mixing of races in Hawaii.

The University is noted for its research into biological and sociological problems resulting from the intermingling of races. The usual research into physical and social sciences is not neglected, but emphasis in sociology tends to be on race relations and racial mixtures.

Services by the University are far reaching, and penetrate deep into the various branches of economic and social life of Hawaii. In addition to regular classwork on the campus last year, 5,000 persons were in extension clubs, 35,-000 farm people attended agricultural and home improvement meetings, sponsored by the University, and attendance at public lectures sponsored by the University was estimated to total 21,500 persons.

With some of the finest men in the pineapple and sugar industries of Hawaii on the staff to supplement the resident faculty, the University is well known for its Graduate School of Tropical Agriculture, and is the only school in the United States to grant a Ph. D. in this field of study.

Outstanding studies and collections of marine life in the Pacific have been credited by the zoology department, and University of Hawaii botanists have collected plant specimens from every mountain peak and valley in Hawaii in addition to conducting researches on hundreds of islands throughout Polynesia.

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My Caribou Snowshoes

A GRANDMOTHER'S CLOCK, a Chippendale mirror, or Sheraton chairs may be more orthodox heirlooms; but, for snowshoes as ancient and excellent as these, I share a pride with the possessors of those other things. They, too, are antique, of their kind, and rare. I doubt that there are many people in New England now who still have *caribou* snowshoes, for by 1897 the last of the caribou had disappeared from northern Maine. I daresay natural scientists have written learned footnotes to the migration, but Aroostook County is concerned only with the fact that they have gone, mysteriously it seemed, and never to return.

My great-uncle Reed had the luck to get two of the last ones which were ever seen up river and, when he needed new snowshoes and a pair for his wife, he took the caribou filling to his cousin, Sanford Hodgekins. Cousin Hodgekins seems to have been an artist as well as an expert. He must have had something of the violin-maker and something of the Indian in his fingers. I've often looked at my snowshoes, hanging on the wall in summer, and imagined that they were some obsolete instrument for music which I might learn to play—so delicate and tense and almost transparent are the strings. And yet they are strong enough to carry one swiftly through the forest without breaking. There is nothing about them of the stubby, coarse-strung, straight shoe seen so often in the shops. The white ash bows are lean and gently curved, with a long tailpiece and gracefully tilted toes to keep them from dipping under the snow crust.

Reed's shoes had worn out, after many years of hard service over the tote roads and through the trailless winter forests. This pair had been made for his wife, but scarcely used. "You would appreciate them more than anyone," he said, and so I brought home such snowshoes as shall hardly be made again in New England and these are already in their fifth decade—without a crack or a mend. A woodsman's skill and patience went into the turning of the bows, Indian-craft is in their weaving and the stringing is as taut and balanced as a violin. They have no tawny filling. The caribou dries white and translucent, despite its years of dust and disuse. The shoes leave delicate woven patterns in the snow, which look more like the tracks of some fabulous great bird than any footprints I could make. Slender heel slants from slender heel like talon marks and the web of caribou is printed lightly after me. It is great fun to walk on top of the new drifts, like some web-footed creature, while others must go floundering in the cool white dust. How comical my path looks beside the one a squirrel has made with his close-footed leapings in the snow!

* * *

The snowshoes take me to many places of the winter that I could not visit otherwise. I need not wait for a road or a path. I need not even look for easy places in the snow. I follow my wishes, and so today I went to see how ice had changed the woods. All the hardwood trees were burdened with the storm and some of them were breaking with a terrible sharp sound of ripping wood. A birch sprang upward with a shower of splintered ice. The twigs and opening maple buds were sheathed in ice. Even some tiny red leaves had been taken unaware. The old cherry stump was cased and glistening. There was not a squirrel or rabbit or bird to see; but I imagined that they were hiding under blue spruce and hemlock trees, for the needles were stiff with frozen rain and impervious to storm. I scattered some food and went away. There was no sound but the thundering of broken trees and the soft whispering of my shoes across the snow. And, only a few days ago, we had seemed at the brink of spring! The familiar birds were beginning to come back, a dull rain gnawed at the edge of winter and pussy willows had begun to crawl out on their branches in the sun. They, too, had been caught in the silver thaw and lay in transparent glittering shells.

* * *

To walk in snow-silences like this is to conjure old winters in the North, to invent legends and poetry. It is as though I were remembering a past I did not know. On such shoes as these men penetrated the forbidden forests, climbed the steep drifts and the roadless distances to cut the tamarack and birch and Norway pine. On silent shoes like these, they stalked the deer. Men shod with caribou thrust back the frontier as they walked on top of winter. The ships and cities, now built of steel, began with wood. Men went north to the tall timber with sledge and snowshoes. They cut the highest trees and hauled them over the tote roads in the snow and, when thawing began on the Penobscot and the Kennebec, they drove the branded logs down-river to the great booms where they were scaled and rafted and sold to town. The rails moved westward over the cedar ties and cedar fences marked farm from farm. The clippers tilted from the wind with their canvas stretched on creaking spars. Shingles and chairs and the smoke of chimneys—these, too, came out of the forests. And even today we write on poplar and print on pine and have our very word for *book* because the Saxons long ago cut beechen boards on which to write their poetry.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

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New England Women

There is such hardihood as weather makes
Amongst them: silence oftener than speech,
Because of winter quiet, when the lakes
And rivers are of ice, beyond the reach
Of falling leaf or berry. They have strength
As winds are strong that battle through the night
And stir the rising breakers all the length
Of rocky coastline till the cold green light
Of early morning. Hearts and minds become
Undeviating as their furrowed land,
While rigorousness and courage are the sum
Of the existence that they understand;
For every season, touching them, must give
That meed of fortitude by which they live.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Red Cross Meeting In Ontario

ALL MY TUESDAYS are arranged for an early afternoon start. Around two o'clock there is a last-minute rush for thimble and scissors. On go the galoshes, the big fur coat, the heavy scarlet mittens; and, last of all, I tie the combination cap and scarf under my chin and I am ready to emerge into the cold air and the sunshine.

Ahead of me I see other bundled figures hurrying along. The sunshine is about us like a mist, as though the frost had congealed the atmosphere into a thin golden curtain through which we move. The white birches rise like slim white columns toward the blue dome. Far out on the lake, I see specks moving and recognize with delight the still strange outline of an Indian dogteam.

* * *

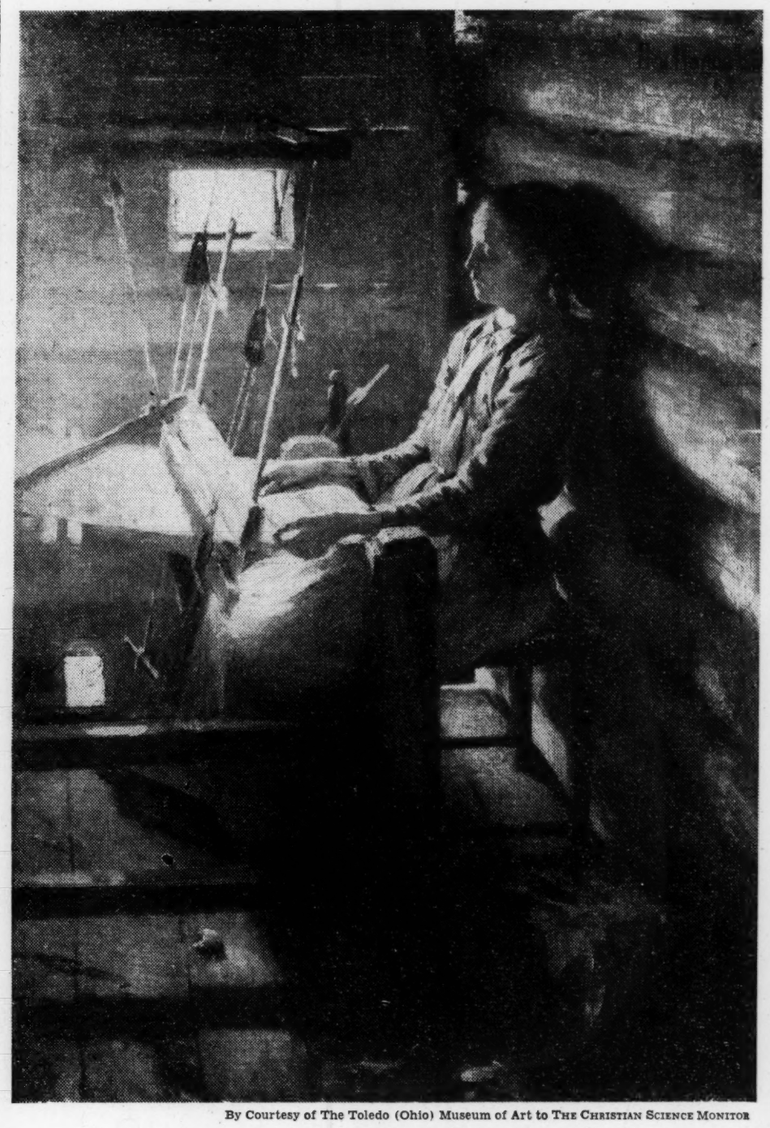
At the end of the point, on a great exposed rock, stands the manager's house in a grove of white birches. It looks out between the trees on an expanse of lake that seems untouched since the beginning of time. The rim of trees, mostly stunted evergreens, and the lake itself with its islands and its indentations lie there as if waiting for exploration, for some human hand to wake them from a long silent sleep. After such reflections, the house itself is likely to startle one. Three stories of irregular shape, the wooden frame oiled brown, and the woodwork painted white, combine to give an appearance of neat elegance. It might have been transplanted by a happy wish from some tightly wedged suburban community to undisputed command of a northern lake and a little town site, whose few houses are clustered together at a respectful distance.

On leaving the great light outside, one plunges into the gloom from whence emerges the chatter and then the faces of a number of young women. Coats, mufflers, sweaters, scarfs are piled high in the hall. Then we descend to our workroom downstairs, which a few months ago was merely the scene of noisy games of table tennis, often to the accompaniment of an ear-splitting chorus of mining songs. But on these afternoons, the room is peaceful, almost subdued. The ping-pong table is covered with white sheets and in the center our work is piled. The women immediately seat themselves at the big table or, after a few words, elect a position at the electric sewing-machines or ironing-board placed by the bay window at the far end of the room. A fire of birch logs hisses gently in the big brick fireplace.

* * *

The work proceeds quietly through the long afternoon, the stillness seeming only soothed by a murmur of voices and the purr of the sewing machines. Pin and baste, press and stitch, all slowly and carefully! One day we have pillow-cases, another, unbleached cotton sheets of immense strength, or again soft flannelette pajamas. It takes hours to sew tabs on the woolen garments that have been knitted in the district—sweaters, helmets, mitts and socks, and scarfs of great length. At four o'clock, a break is made for tea and a few moments' rest around the fire; then we are back again at our absorbing task. When the mine whistle sounds for the men at five o'clock, we, too, pack away our things and hurry off to our homes. The women all say they enjoy these busy afternoons; our work together seems to spin a web of comfort and companionship about us.

J. E. H.



By Courtesy of The Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE WEAVER": *A Painting by B. Popoff*

EUROPEAN PAINTERS of many countries have favored the theme of weaving. With the advent of machinery, they desired to preserve the idea of hand looming and reminiscences associated with it. Popoff was a Russian painter who lived and taught in St. Petersburg. He portrayed this weaver in a crude cabin. The light streaming through the small window illuminates her form and the loom, reminding us of the paintings of Anders Zorn, who was also fond of portraying peasants industriously occupied.

The Return of The Arctic Sun

EARLY IN JANUARY an odd restlessness took possession of us. At first we did not realize its meaning. And then it came upon us: we were beginning to miss the sun.

We asked Robert Ikok how soon we might expect it. His face brightened. "All the time the sun coming back on January nineteen," he said. "Him stop little while. Go away the quickly." He explained further that we could get a glimpse of it, not from the schoolhouse but from a snow ridge piled high by the winter winds a hundred yards or so back of the village. And then only if the day were clear. We had not long to wait. Only two months of actual absence. We had been prepared by early school books for a much longer time than that. Now our eyes turned often to the calendar.

"Six more days until the sun comes back!" I'd say.

Then, "Two more days!"

Then, "Only one more!"

Would the morrow be clear? It seemed as though I could not bear it if it were not.

We woke, however, to a day of still bright cold. The thermometer in the snow hallway registered fifty-seven degrees below zero. About noon we dressed in our warmest fur garments: fawnskin socks on bare feet inside reindeer boots with thick hair soles; two parkas; reindeer pants of glossy brown. For the wait might be a long one. . . . We took a kodak and walked eastward from the schoolhouse to the ridge Robert had pointed out. . . .

For a long time the eastern sky had been growing a richer crimson, a hue that lingered a while more each noon. Now, as we watched, it grew steadily deeper and deeper. For a moment I turned away. When I looked back I caught my breath. On the flat horizon a scarlet fire was leaping, great tongues of flame shooting up and falling back. Then above the horizon crept a segment of curving gold. The sun was back!

A warm thrill swept through me. Impatiently I dashed aside the tears of emotion that congealed upon my lashes, and fixed my gaze upon that glowing rim which slipped so briefly along the meeting-line of sky and land, as though by the very power of my will I could hold it there a moment longer.

It wasn't until it had completely vanished that I turned and saw the kodak standing on its tripod — forgotten. — From "Daylight Moon," by ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST. (New York: Stokes.)

Taming the Wild Cranberry on Cape Cod

FROM THE DAYS when friendly Indians brought the berries with gifts of wild turkey to the Pilgrims—and some settler named them cranberries because the flower resembles the head of a crane—to the present time, the cultivation has increased. More than 14,000 acres are being farmed commercially on the Cape. That means that 75 per cent of the world's cranberries are raised there. Historians recall that the first commercial shipment of a crop which yielded 465,000 bushels in 1938, amounted to 10 bushels. That shipment went to England for King Charles the Second.

Of course the cranberries grew wild at first, and not for 200 years did anyone think of cultivating them. . . . Finally, an old sea captain . . . experimented with some wild cranberry vines in his garden. He made a discovery which explains in part why Cape Cod is the great cranberry district today. He covered the natural peat soil with pure sand and the berries responded nobly. Cultivation had started.

People who are not in the cranberry business refer to the berry areas as bogs. Dealers and workers like to call them plantations. The areas are flooded in the winter in order to protect the vines from being winter-killed. In the fall, too, when there is danger of frost at harvesting time, the "bogs" are flooded in the evening. As the water is always warmer than the air, a mist rises which forms a protection. In the morning the water is pumped back to the individual reservoirs, the pickers wait for the vines to dry, and harvesting begins.

Ever changing are the plantations themselves. In the spring they are a soft green. In July the blossoms appear and the illusion of soft pink dew comes over the plants. The fall ripening spreads a lovely deep-red carpet over the fields, and in winter the hues are dull purple. The workers themselves, mostly of Portuguese and Finnish ancestry, keep up with the vines in color. They love bright shirts and pastel overalls. With their costumes, songs and chatter, they make the picking season as gay as a vintage festival in Europe. — From "New England Comes Back," by LAWRENCE DAME. (New York: Random House.)

This May

Is this the plum tree that was bare
Of leaf so little time ago,
And this the voiceless garden air
Athrob with braggadocio
Of wren and robin to his love?
Is this warm earth the frozen ground
I knew, this fleecy sky above
The very same that curved around
My narrowed wintry world of gray—
Or is this witchery, this May?

ELAINE V. EMANS

The Secret of Spiritual Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ONE OF his best known prophecies, Isaiah referred to the expected Messiah as "The Prince of Peace" (Isaiah 9:6). Centuries later, however, when preparing his disciples for their public ministry, Jesus, who revealed and demonstrated the Christ, said (Matthew 10:34), "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword." Yet, the Scriptures record that he forbade Peter to make use of the sword. The spiritual nature of the Master's weapons, therefore, becomes increasingly plain. In his epistle to the Ephesians (6:17), Paul speaks of "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God."

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, sheds a clear light upon this subject where she says (p. 19), "The Master forbore not to speak the whole truth, declaring precisely what would destroy sickness, sin, and death, although his teaching set households at variance, and brought to material beliefs not peace, but a sword." In the light of the foregoing words it becomes apparent that the sword of Truth, which Christ Jesus wielded so successfully in his warfare against evil, is the only weapon that can ever win a permanent victory over the errors of physical sense.

The sword of Truth not only destroys error, but it also heals the sick. The individual discipline which each one must undergo before he is qualified to go forth and do battle with the so-called powers of darkness, must be achieved within one's own consciousness. The nature of this discipline is clearly defined in a passage found on page 242 of the Christian Science textbook, which reads as follows: "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death." Not until such individual self-discipline is accomplished, in at least some degree, is one equipped with the spiritual armament with which victory can be won.

In the comparatively short time since its discovery, Christian Science has done much to uncover the latent causes of sin, sickness, and death. It has shown that the most insidious enemies with which mortals have to contend are not foreign invaders, but internal foes. These hidden foes are invisible to so-called physical sense. Even though they may seem to produce positive manifestations of discord, they are negative in character and are unknown to God. They are of evil or devil, and the offspring of this suppositional parent are misconceptions of reality, a state of self-deception. Taken at random, their names are ignorance, fear, jealousy, superstition, hate. We need go no farther, for all error belongs to the same unreal family of evil beliefs, which have no part or lot in the only universe known to God. The supremacy of Truth over these false concepts and their phenomena, sin, sickness, and death, is being demonstrated daily through the understanding and practice of Christian Science. Every time a fear is overcome, a false belief corrected, or any phase of sin or sickness is made to yield to the truth which makes men free, a battle is won and another step has been taken toward the final victory over all evil.

The new dispensation which Christ Jesus introduced lifted the gaze of a portion of mankind above the dead level of materiality. It set up the highest moral standard, which has ever since served as a model to uplift the aspirations of the human race. Christian Science derives its authority from the inspired Word of the Bible, and it is fulfilling the predictions contained therein. Today the world is witnessing a mighty struggle between the fleshly instincts of the so-called carnal mind and the forces of spiritual enlightenment. On the one hand, we see the apotheosis of human ambition and the worship of physical force. On the other hand, we witness a growing realization that mankind can live at peace and in harmony only in the degree that the laws of God are acknowledged, understood, and obeyed.

To Christian Scientists the only defeat is the inevitable failure of reliance upon matter, and the only victory is the scientific demonstration of the power of right over wrong. The Master bequeathed to posterity the secret of his victory over the world, the flesh, and all evil, when he said (John 16:32, 33): "I am not alone, because the Father is with me. These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Hemligheten med andlig seger

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I EN AV SINA mest kända profetior häntyder Jesaja på den väntade Messias såsom "Fridsfurste" (Jes. 9:6). Jesus, som uppenbarade och demonstrerade Kristus, sade emellertid århundraden senare till sina lärjungar, då han förberedde dem för deras offentliga verksamhet (Matt. 10:34): "I skolen icke mena att jag har kommit för att sända frid på jorden. Jag har icke kommit för att sända frid, utan svärd." Likväl säger Skriften, att han förbjöd Petrus att bruka svärdet. Att Mästarens vapen voro av andlig natur blir därför allt tydligare. I brevet till efesierna (6:17) talar Paulus om "Andens svärd, som är Guds ord".

I Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 19) säger Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, följande ord, vilka sprida ett klart ljus över detta ämne: "Mästaren underlät icke att uttala hela sanningen, noggrant förklarande vad som skulle tillintetgöra sjukdom och död, ehuru hans lära åstadkom tvedräkt i hemmen och tillförde de materiella föreställningarna icke frid, utan svärd." I ljuset av nyss anförda ord blir det tydligt, att Sanningens svärd, som Kristus Jesus så framgångsrikt svingade i sin kamp mot det onda, är det enda vapen som någonsin kan vinna en varaktig seger över den fysiska förnimmelsens villfarelser.

Sanningens svärd icke endast tillintetgör villfarelsen, utan det helar även de sjuka. Den individuella disciplin som var och en måste underkasta sig, innan han är färdig att gå ut och kämpa mot mörkrets så kallade makter, måste förvärvas inom det egna medvetandet. Arten av denna disciplin definieras klart på sid. 242 i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, där vi läsa: "Låt oss i tålig lydnad mot en tålig Gud arbeta på att med Kärlekens universalmedel upplösa den diamanthårda villfarelsen—egenvilja, självrättfärdigande och kärlek till självet—som strider mot andlighet och är syndens och dödens lag." Icke förrän sådan individuell självdisciplin förvärvats, åtminstone i någon mån, äro vi iklädda den andliga rustning, med vilken seger kan vinnas.

Under den jämförelsevis korta tid som gått sedan upptäckten av Kristen Vetenskap, har denna lära gjort mycket för att avslöja de dolda orsakerna till synd, sjukdom och död. Den har visat, att de mest försåtliga fiender, som de dödliga ha att kämpa emot, icke äro främmande inkräktare, utan inre fiender. Dessa fördolda fiender äro osynliga för den så kallade fysiska förnimmelsen. Även om de kunna tyckas framkalla positiva manifestationer av disharmoni, äro de negativa till sin karaktär och okända för Gud. De komma från det onda eller djävulen, och avkomlingarna av denna förmenta fader äro vantolkningar av verkligheten och utgöra tillstånd av självbedrägeri. Deras namn äro bland annat okunnighet, fruktan, avund, vidskepelse, hat. Vi behöva ej gå längre, ty all villfarelse tillhör samma overkliga familj av onda föreställningar, vilka icke ha någon del eller lott i det enda universum, som är känt av Gud. Sanningens herravälde över dessa felaktiga begrepp och deras fenomen—synd, sjukdom och död—demonstreras dagligen genom förståelsen och praktiserandet av Kristen Vetenskap. Varje gång fruktan har övervunnits, en felaktig föreställning blivit rättad eller någon fas av synd eller sjukdom tvingats att ge vika för den sanning som gör människorna fria, har en strid vunnits och ännu ett steg tagits mot den slutliga segern över allt ont.

Den nya frigörelse som Kristus Jesus införde lyfte hos en del av människosläktet blicken ovan materialitetens döda punkt. Den uppställde den högsta moraliska standard, som alltsedan dess tjänat till förebild, när det gällt att höja mänsklighetens längtan. Kristen Vetenskap hämtar sin auktoritet från Bibelns inspirerade Ord och uppfyller de förutsägelser, som innehållas däri. I våra dagar bevittnar världen en mäktig kamp mellan det så kallade köttsliga sinnets djuriska instinkter och den andliga upplysningens krafter. På ena sidan se vi förhärligandet av mänsklig ärelystnad och dyrkan av fysisk styrka. På andra sidan bevittna vi en växande förståelse av att människorna kunna leva i frid och harmoni endast i den mån Guds lagar blivit erkända, förstådda och åtlydda.

För Christian Scientister är det enda nederlag som finnes det oundvikliga misslyckandet av att förlita sig på materien, och den enda segern är den vetenskapliga demonstrationen av det rättas makt över det orätta. Mästaren testamenterade till eftervärlden hemligheten med sin seger över världen, köttet och allt ont, när han sade (Joh. 16:32, 33): "Jag är icke allena, ty Fadern är med mig. Detta har jag talat till eder, för att I skolen hava frid i mig. I världen liden I betryck; men varen vid gott mod, jag har övervunnit världen."

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1940

Younger Set 'Job Hunters' Get Results

Founder of 'Forty Plus' Club helps youth on co-operative method that produces jobs.

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Youth is on the job-path. At least the Job Hunters are, and they've got that big, bad wolf of unemployment really on the run.

Under the direction of Roland Darling, organizer and originator of the Forty Plus Club, which started out similarly with 10 unemployed executives, these younger people between the ages of 18 and 30, called the Job Hunters and located at the Boston Y. M. C. A., have teamed up in a co-operative experiment that has brought amazing results.

Recent proof is 90 jobs since the first of March, all kinds of jobs. One boy found his place as a truck driver, another in a chemical research library. A girl obtained a position as model in an exclusive dress shop. Two radio announcers went to Maine to work. A young man from the group is now with an airline; a boy who wants to become a writer went to New York to work on a magazine.

There's a System

Over a three-month period there is usually a complete membership turnover. That means from 180 to 200 jobs. No, it's not done with mirrors. But there is a system—a job hunting technique.

It's not difficult when you know how. And that is what the Job Hunters make a business of—knowing how. Landing a job isn't any hit or miss proposition with them. The stammering, hesitant, uncertain youth who didn't know what he wanted to do and blundered through an interview in perspiring embarrassment is no more—not if he's a Job Hunter.

"As each person joins the group, we make it clear to him," explains Mr. Darling, "'that we are a marketing organization. 'We are viewing you,' we tell him, 'as a piece of merchandise which must be advertised and sold right. First we want to discover the market most likely to accept you, and then we lay down a definite campaign of action which will present you to that market.'"

Members are encouraged to make an eight-hour day of job hunting, instructed how to follow the want "ads," to use the employment agencies, and urged to come to the office as often as possible.

Job Hunters Rehearse

In the meantime, they rehearse—yes, actually rehearse—that difficult stumbling block, the interview, until they have gained enough poise and assurance to put the best foot forward when they meet the boss.

In general, the plan of campaign is a uniform one, but flexible enough so that each may adapt it to his own individuality.

For instance, there was the one-in-a-thousand young person whose job campaign letter was so original in its approach that Mr. Darling hesitated, but because she had the spirit and the personality to back it up, he permitted her to send it. She made her appeal from the viewpoint of a young woman seeking the ideal employer, and the business man to whom she directed the letter responded by inviting her for an interview—possibly out of sheer curiosity. At any rate, he smiled in amused interest at this turning of the tables, and said, "I certainly hope that I make good with you, young lady." And he did.

Then there was the young woman who came in with a very decided idea as to what she wanted to do and with apparent qualifications to do it. But, before letting her write a letter or make any contacts whatsoever, Mr. Darling asked her to put in four weeks of work there in the office. The reason, he explained, was because he detected a definite need for a change of attitude before she went out into the business world. She was game, he said, and at the end of that period sent out her letter, was invited for an interview, and promptly obtained a job.

Big Stride Forward

A young person who really knows what he wants to do has taken a big stride toward that objective. Take the little Italian boy who wanted to wrap Spode china. "Thank goodness!" ejaculated the employer to whom he made application. "Here's someone who knows just what he wants to do. Put him to work in the shipping room Monday."

It was only 16 months ago that Mr. Darling first started to tackle this new problem of the unemployed youth, and he pitched into it with the same spontaneous enthusiasm and resourcefulness which brought success and Nation-wide fame to his Forty Plus idea.

In September they formally organized into The Job Hunters—43 of them—with the Boston Y. M. C. A. donating office space and equipment. The Job Hunters themselves supply the man power. Out of the approximately 50 workers who come in daily, only three are permanent, paid staff members—Mr. Darling and his two assistants. While The Job Hunters' organization is sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., it is not a department of the "Y" in the usual sense, and no member is required to join the "Y" or pay dues of any kind.

Unemployment's a Word But Job-Rehearsal Beats It

By a Staff Photographer

Co-operation

Job Hunters work together as Gerard Cohan of Boston dictates to Katherine Pierce of Reading that all-important letter of application to prospective employers.

The Interview

Ruth Mathews of Wellesley, secretary to Roland Darling, Director of the Job Hunters, interviews a new candidate, Peter Balleyko of Danvers, who is eager to join the job-getting organization.

Roland Darling, Director, and Priscilla Davis of Lexington

Director of the Job Hunters plays the hard-boiled employer as he puts a member of the Club through a snappy interview rehearsal while onlooking Job Hunters listen and suggest.

Gala Party Scheduled For The Common

The largest May Day party in Boston's history, with songs, folk dances, Maypole dances, games, a children's band concert and 800 boys and girls to enjoy the fun, takes place this afternoon on Boston Common under direction of the Park Department.

Feature event of the afternoon is the coronation of Carol Ann Tobin, young daughter of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, as Queen of the May.

"Queen" Carol Ann has grown up a bit since the day, a couple of years ago, when she dubbed herself "Queen of the Seven Little Dwarfs." On that May Day sister Helen Louise was officially Queen of the May. But in keeping with the trend of the times, Carol Ann wore a dress printed with the pictures of Snow White's seven dwarfs. She promptly informed those present at the ceremonies that she was Queen of the Seven Dwarfs!

The May Day program is an annual affair conducted by the Works Projects Administration recreational program under direction of William M. Mullen, Director of Recreation for the Park Department.

The program for the day begins with a band concert at 2 p. m. At 2:15 the Coronation Parade starts on the Mall opposite the corner of West and Tremont Streets, and continues around the lawns of the Common to the throne of the Queen, where the coronation takes place. Then there is an entertainment of her court, consisting of songs, games and dances.

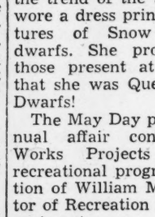
Wallace Asked For Starch Plan

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine appealed to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to develop a starch program to divert part of Maine's potato surplus as an aid in stabilizing the potato market.

Benefits of such a program, he wrote Secretary Wallace, "would be reflected in improving the income of producers in other late and early states." He described the proposal as being of "tremendous advantage to the farmers of Maine."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional rain today, probably ending tomorrow. Gentle southerly winds. Cooler except on the southeastern coast.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain today, probably ending early tomorrow, cooler except on the southeast coast.

Rhode Island—Occasional rain today probably ending early tomorrow, little change in temperature.

Connecticut—Occasional light rain, cooler in the interior today. Partly cloudy and cool tomorrow.

Maine—Occasional rain today probably ending tomorrow, somewhat cooler.

Vermont and New Hampshire—Occasional rain today, probably ending early tomorrow, somewhat cooler.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	71	New Orleans	68	81
Chicago	33	44	New York	50	66
Denver	51	83	Philadelphia	48	66
Helena	38	65	St. Louis	42	60
Los Angeles	52	73	San Francisco	55	64
Miami	62	73	Washington	47	53
Minneapolis	44	81			

A-7:30 a. m., May 4. B-Maximum May 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:24 p. m., D. S. T.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 10:48 a. m., D. S. T.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:02 p. m., D. S. T.; height 9.9 feet.
Monday, 11:28 a. m., D. S. T.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:17 p. m. Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:18 p. m. Sunday.

'Shortage' of Icebergs Reported by Guard

"Where are the icebergs that usually drift into the transatlantic steamship lanes about this time of year?" is a question that the United States Coast Guard officials, and shipping men in general would like to have answered.

The cutter Chelan, assigned as "senior" vessel of the 1940 international ice patrol, is snugly moored at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, today, having waited two long months for word that ice had been sighted on the Grand Banks, and the subsequent order to cast off for start of the patrol. But no word has come.

Ever since the Titanic was sunk on her maiden voyage in 1912 after collision with an iceberg, the patrol has been maintained, usually starting about March 1, and lasting well into June. This year, however, the war has silenced the radio of practically all ships and no aid is therefore contributed from that source. But it is an "open" year.

Once before, in 1924, a phenomenal ice year resulted in only 11 bergs being sighted and those not too near the steamship lanes. Some seasons the iceberg "crop" is light, but frequently it is extra large.

Commdr. E. H. Smith, skipper of the Chelan, and an expert on ice conditions, in an interview today, said that the cutter General Greene is today completing her second oceanographic cruise in Labrador waters this season, basing at St. John's, N. F. Extensive tests of water temperatures, made by the General Greene, he said, showed only two temperatures below zero in the Labrador current, a most unusual condition.

The winter in Newfoundland, and Labrador, he said, was abnormally warm, with mostly south easterly winds and storms in contrast to the usual Nor'west winds. The "ceiling" has been low most all winter, too, he said, meaning that little pack ice had formed, and therefore, the bergs this year probably drifted into bays and inlets and became trapped before they could work their way out to a clear path to the steamship lanes.

Commander Smith has requested authority from Washington, to make a cruise to waters of the Grand Banks to investigate ice conditions, and it is expected that such a trip may be made after dry-docking the Chelan next week.

Planes to Carry Women to N.Y. Fair

Discussion of plans for the group flight of Massachusetts women to the World's Fair of 1940 in New York on opening day, May 11, was the keynote of a gathering yesterday afternoon at the Blue Ship Tea Room on T Wharf.

One or two planes will be chartered to carry women leaders of Massachusetts, as well as Rhode Island and New Hampshire, to participate in the ceremonies of opening day. Women traveling from various other States will join the great air cavalcade which is to be a feature of the day. Arrivals will be so timed that after the airships have circled the Trylon and Perisphere en masse, they will be landed at nearby La Guardia Airport.

Under the direction of Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, national women's chairman, an "opinion round-up" of the Forty Fair's theme, "For Peace and Freedom," will be a program highlight of opening day. Women in every community are being urged to write, in approximately 100 words, what they feel is the significance of the Fair's theme.

Dr. Jones to Discuss Scandinavian Position

"The Present Postion of the Scandinavian Countries" is the subject of a talk by Dr. S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation, this evening at 8 p. m., in the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street.

Dr. Jones's talk is the feature of the annual Open House night of the Institute's Norwegian Group. Also on the program is Ann Mathea, Norwegian soprano.

Urgent Need Of More Funds For Opera Plan

Efforts of the Boston Committee for the Metropolitan Opera Fund to raise $10,000 here by May 15 are being increased because to date less than half that amount has been contributed.

Pointing out the urgency of the situation, Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase, Division Director, said today that "unless the Metropolitan Opera Association is able this month to purchase the Metropolitan Opera House, which it has never owned or controlled, the company must be discontinued until such time as $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 could be raised to build a new Opera House. Such a prospect is unthinkable," she added.

In answer to the question, which often arises, as to why Boston should be interested in the Opera Fund, Mrs. Chase replies by explaining that since Boston disbanded its own opera company many years ago it has been dependent for its Grand Opera on visiting companies. "Boston now has only the annual visits of the Metropolitan Opera to anticipate, if it is to have grand opera at all. It is therefore," she asserts, "wholly logical that Boston should show a very keen interest in the effort which is being made to assure the future of the Metropolitan Opera Company."

The local headquarters of the Fund are at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and donations may be sent to the Metropolitan Opera Fund Campaign at that address.

Somerville WPA Layoffs in Sight

Somerville Work Projects Administration officials confirmed today the plan for periodic lawoffs of about 400 workers with no reassignments or new hiring until July 1. Quota reductions are given as the chief reason for dismissal.

About 380 WPA workers were given discharge papers on April 1 and told that the layoff was partly due to quota reductions. It was also said at that time that layoffs were to "purge the lists of loafers and trouble-makers."

Somerville officials expressed the belief that when the next WPA deficiency appropriation goes into effect July 1, that rehiring will begin.

Democracy in Schools Seen as Requisite

"If democracy is to survive it must first be established in the schoolroom," Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman of Philadelphia, National Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, said upon her arrival here today for the fourth annual Conference of the Massachusetts State Branch of the organization.

"The first thing we must do as teachers is to become democratic ourselves," she declared. "We must wipe out every vestige of the old autocratic classroom."

Mrs. Grossman added that "there must be a recognition of the needs and the democratic participation of the parent and the community in the preparation of the curriculum."

Speaking before the luncheon assembly on the topic, "The College and Freedom of Speech," President Bancroft Beatley of Simmons said, in part:

"When a college tries to vitalize its program by treating controversial 'isms,' it runs the risk of being misunderstood by those of the public who are prone to raise the cry of 'Red' on slight provocation. I believe that colleges and universities must search for truth wherever it leads, but in so doing must take care not to undermine public confidence in their endeavors. To do so leads to subversive legislation, which may threaten the existence of higher education as we know it. Colleges must lead in the development of insights on controversial subjects, but they defeat their own ends if they merely succeed in causing a revulsion of feeling on the part of the public.

"Realists" Not "Destroyers"

"Colleges which look at preparation for life in a realistic fashion are not 'hotbeds of radicalism,' nor are they destroyers of religion. Believing in youth and its capacity to resist what may prove to be subversive doctrines, I feel that I can reassure those who fear for the safety of our young men and women in the American College.

"Modern youth thinks for itself on matters of economics, politics, and religion, but the results of this thinking are a wholesome and stabilizing influence."

Tours to the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum and the Picasso Exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts occupied the morning hours of the Conference. Registration was at noon, followed by the luncheon, at which Dr. Harrison L. Harley, of Simmons, presided. Walter A. Sidley, President of the Massachusetts State Council of the American Federation of Teachers, spoke.

Series of 'Round Tables'

The afternoon was given over to a series of Round Tables. These were: "After High School,—What?" led by Prof. Robert C. Rankin of the Simmons College History Department; "Maladjustment, Crime, and Delinquency," led by Prof. Kurt Lewin of Harvard: "Training our Students for a Democratic Living," Prof. Ernest J. Simmons, Harvard; "The Role of the Parent-Teacher Association in Education," John A. Connors, Public Schools, New Bedford, Mass.; "Education in the Trade Unions," Prof. Morris Friedberg, Simmons; and "Training of Teachers Under Teachers' Colleges," Miss Grace Lonergan, Boston Public Schools.

"School Security in a World Crisis," was discussed at the final session this afternoon by Mrs. Mary Foley Grossman, Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, who came on here today from Philadelphia. Prof. George R. Faxon, President of the Boston Federation of Teachers, was Chairman for this session. General Chairman of the Conference was Prof. Waldo Palmer of Simmons.

Charles Street Jail Cleanup Fails in Extent at Deer Island

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Much-criticized conditions of laxity, waste, and prisoner favoritism, discovered several months ago by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, during his investigation of Charles Street Jail, are being gradually corrected along the lines proposed by the Commissioner in his report to the new Suffolk County Sheriff, Frederick R. Sullivan.

This was learned today from members of Mr. Lyman's staff who worked under him when the original survey of conditions was made at the request of Sheriff Sullivan, after he took office to succeed John F. Dowd, the Sheriff who resigned under fire of graft charges, and who remains a fugutive from justice.

Although it is reported Sheriff Sullivan is carrying out the recommendations of Mr. Lyman, with the result that the per capita cost of the jail is being cut drastically and discipline is being strengthened, it is understood little is being done at Boston's Deer Island House of Correction to remedy bad conditions discovered by Mr. Lyman's staff and reported to the Mayor.

Mr. Sullivan, within a short time, is planning to issue a public statement detailing the changes effected at the Charles Street institution to make it more like a prison and less like a clubhouse for favored prisoners.

The Charles Street jail revelations may result in the Commissioner himself being empowered by the Legislature next year to correct conditions he finds at the various county jails.

It is understood some legislative leaders are considering legislation to relieve county sheriffs of the responsibility of supervising the jails, and to transfer such supervision to the State Commissioner of Correction. The Commissioner now by law is required to acquaint himself with the county jail conditions but he has no power to correct these conditions.

That McMasters Vote

The 14,000 presidential primary votes piled up by William H. McMasters, Massachusetts' most widely publicized commuter between parties, is causing Republican leaders some concern.

Many party chieftains are apprehensive that Mr. McMasters' vote, which was nearly 20 per cent of the total ballots cast for Gov. Leverett Saltonstall last Tuesday, reflects a strength sufficient to cause the party trouble at the fall election.

The fearful faction considers that Mr. McMasters may have a larger following that has been attributed to him.

However, other leaders, such as Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, are inclined to belittle Mr. McMasters' showing.

This faction contends that presidential primary day was the occasion for Mr. McMasters to attract the major portion of his followers to the polls, because their candidate was waging a battle to win a seat in the delegation to the Republican convention in an effort to force an old age pensions plank into the G. O. P. platform.

The day was ideal for the McMasters following, and yet the vote recorded was not sufficient to elect even one McMasters district delegate.

It is possible, however, that Mr. McMasters may yet plague the Republicans as he threatened to do two years ago. In 1938 he was an independent candidate for Governor, but during the last days of the campaign he joined the Republican forces and abandoned his independent candidacy.

Fall Election Prospects

This year, to become an independent candidate he must file petitions containing signatures of voters numbering not less than 3 per cent of the vote cast for Governor at the 1938 election. This condition, established under a law adopted by the 1939 Legislature, thus requires the filing of between 52,000 and 53,000 certified signatures with the Secretary of State by July 3?.

The 1939 law was originally aimed to make impossible repetition of the McMasters 1938 strategy. Actually a measure was signed by the Governor under which such candidacies would be practically impossible, but when minority groups charged that the law would practically bar them from State elections, the new law was considerably modified.

Some Republicans believe the party may regret at the fall election the modification of the law by the G. O. P.-controlled Legislature. However, Mr. Sirois is not among them. Mr. Sirois believes that in an independent fight for Governor Mr. McMasters would draw as many votes from the Democrats as from the Republicans. He insists there are as many old-age pension advocates among the Democrats as the Republicans in Massachusetts.

Whether the apprehensive faction or the Republican group tending to belittle Mr. McMasters' political strength is actually reading the political signs correctly will undoubtedly be proved at the fall elections.

Edgar M. Mills

Governor's Vote Exceeds Senator's

Completion of the count of the ballots in this week's Republican race for delegates-at-large by the Boston Election Commission today showed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., ran a neck-and-neck race in all 22 wards with Governor Saltonstall coming out slightly ahead. The Governor received 7,249 votes and Senator Lodge 7,153, just 96 less.

Governor Saltonstall carried 14 of the city's 22 wards, though by extremely slight margins. His maximum lead was 24 votes in Ward 21. Senator Lodge carried six wards and in the remaining pair, the two candidates tied.

Representative Joseph W. Martin trailed with 6,454 votes in Boston just as he did throughout the state. John W. Haigis, the fourth member of this slate, received 6,556.

The William H. McMasters slate for delegates-at-large suffered heavy defeat in Boston as it did elsewhere in the State. Mr. McMasters, leader of the insurgent coterie, received 1,514 votes in Boston. The other members ran thus: Byron P. Hayden, 1,148; Harry P. Gibbs, 1,122; and Selden G. Hill 1,102.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Keep Off the Grass," featuring Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman and Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"His Girl Friday," starring Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Fugitive," with Jack Holt. 1:45, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," 4:25, 7:55.

Exeter—
"The Cisco Kid and the Lady," with Cesar Romero. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Harvest." 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also group of short films.

Fenway—
"An Angel From Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 2:30, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 1:05, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:17, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Free, Blonde and 21," with Lynn Bari. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Information Please." 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise," with Sidney Toler. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Modern—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount—
"An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert, Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 9, 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Shooting High," with Jane Withers and Gene Autry. 10:15 a. m., 12:45, 3:25, 8:40.

R. K. O. Boston—
Jack Holt in "Outside the Three-Mile Limit." 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:30, 10. Also "Sky Bandits," with James Newill. 12:05, 4, 7:50. Stage: Walter O'Keefe, Samuel Brothers, Harriet Hayes and others. 1:15, 5, 9.

Scollay—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Charlie Chan in Panama." 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.

South Station Theater—
"Radio's Information, Please." "Robert Benchley Makes Home Movies," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Fishing Fleets of Sweden," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 1:05, 4:10, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:30, 8:35.

Telepix—
"Information Please," with Christpher Morley; "Barbadoes Island and Washington travelogues"; "The Story of Wheat"; "College Songs"; latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Shop Around the Corner," with James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with R. Greene. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett and Adolph Menjou. Also "Stanley and Livingston," with Spencer Tracey and Cedric Hardwicke.

Trans-Lux—
"Secret Agent." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

University—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn. 2:30, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with Henry O'Neill. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Burgess Meredith in "Of Mice and Men." 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Ma, He's Making Eyes At Me." 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Also "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 5:55, 9:25.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Last Saturday evening concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Sanders Theater, Cambridge
"The Ascent of F6," by W. B. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham, in Hingham High School. Sanborn Auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

Isabella Steward Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Isabel French, soprano, and George Reeves, pianist. 2.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert of Modern Music especially written for the harpsichord. 2:30. Guidance tour on Spanish Paintings by Miss Maginnis; also guidance tour on Conceptions of Divinity at 3:30, by Mrs. Tanner.

Boston Public Library—
Concert by the Boston Music School Settlement Orchestra, Mr. Linwood D. Scriven, conductor. 3:30.

Trade Notes Reported By U. S. Bureau in Boston

Foreign Trade Flashes

French railroads are adopting new measures to reduce traffic congestion by reducing the average use of a freight car to seven instead of eight days, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This plan would enable each car to be used 52 times a year instead of 47, tantamount to a 10 per cent increase in rolling stock.

Unloading time has been reduced and a relatively high charge imposed for detention of cars beyond that time, said Mr. Smith. A bonus of 93 francs a car is granted by the railway to consignees who unload cars on Sundays or legal holidays, and consideration is being given to granting a bonus to those who unload 24 hours before the allowed time limit.

New records

Phonograph records that have a playing time four times that of the ordinary record, have been developed in Germany, said Mr. Smith. The new record is said to give satisfactory results, and it is reported that many foreign manufacturers have applied for licenses to manufacture it. A special apparatus is required for the long-playing record, but it is expected that with use of a mechanical attachment it will be possible to play it on an ordinary graphophone, he said.

Buying Hosiery

Colombia is buying more silk hosiery, according to Mr. Smith During 1939, Colombia imported 135,222 dozen pairs, or 55 per cent more than in 1938. The United States supplies the bulk of the silk hosiery to Colombia.

Shoes for Japan

Genuine leather footwear is wanted in Japan, and that Government has authorized the manufacture of about 5,000,000 pairs of leather shoes for use in Japan, Mr. Smith stated. Since July of 1938, the use of cowhide and other durable materials for production of shoes for sale in Japan, has been officially banned. Public dissatisfaction with "ersatz" footwear has been aggravated further by a shortage of sharkskin and other substitute materials of the better type, said Mr. Smith.

New Bus Service

Afghanistan has a new bus service, said Mr. Smith. The new line, for passengers and mails, links Kabul and Mazar-i-Sharif, in Afghan Turkestan. Those two cities are about 380 miles apart, and the highway connecting them rises as high as 11,000 feet in some of the passes through the Hindu Kush mountains.

Cuban Trade

War in Europe has altered the course of Cuba's foreign trade, states Mr. Smith. In the first five months of the war—September to January, inclusive—Cuban products exported, were valued at $58,332,240, a gain of 29 per cent over the comparable period of the previous year. The United States took $42,863,006 worth of the total which was a gain of 37½ per cent. Shipments to belligerent nations fell off 52 per cent, to $4,863,644.

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We Suggest the Style Best Suited to You Personally.

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Farmers Unite In Turning Out Storm Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.,—Farmers in at least two sections of New Hampshire are going the whole way on their own in turning hurricane felled timber into finished products ready for the market. In the north-country farmers formed the Forest Owners' Lumber Company which owns its own mill.

At Peirmont the farmers joined hands to harvest the down timber, provided a storage site for the logs, and now they would like to see an industry established in their community that could use the lumber and continue the policy of providing employment for local people.

The Forest Owners' Lumber Company has its mill at Colebrook where 1,000,000 feet of lumber will be sawed during the current season. About 15,000 feet a day is being turned out with employment being provided for about 20 men. The mill is even turning out matched boards and has planing facilities so that dressed lumber may be produced. About a third of the lumber handled to date has been shipped, but in order to keep operations of the mill on a year-round basis, box shooks and maple and birch squares are to be manufactured.

C. S. Herr, extension forester, says "that mills operated on a similar basis as the Forest Owners' Lumber Company have considerable possibilities in New Hampshire. They would not compete with established industry but would supplement industry in supplying well-manufactured lumber for the trade. In addition, the woodland owner can operate his forests on a substantial yield basis, cutting only the growth."

The lumber company is owned by the 30 farmers of the section who are using its facilities to cut their lumber. They believe that the advantages of such a permanent mill instead of a temporary plant are considerable.

Turtles the Topic On Nature Walk

On the regular weekly Nature Walk, sponsored by the WPA-M. D. C. Recreation Project, starting Sunday at 2 p. m., in the Beaver Brook Reservation in Waverly, the hikers will be led through the marshy pond area in the lower end of this section and across the road through the upper section around the two ponds.

The WPA staff naturalist will give a talk on turtles and tortoises and will also illustrate his topic with specimens from his large collection.

A long hike is also being sponsored by the WPA-M. D. C. Recreation Project for Sunday, starting at 2 p. m., at the M. D. C. Police Station, Middlesex Fells.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks: The Listeners' Own Program."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, May 5

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free: Keeping Freedom Alive."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature: Canadian Poetry," Prof. John C. Scammell.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

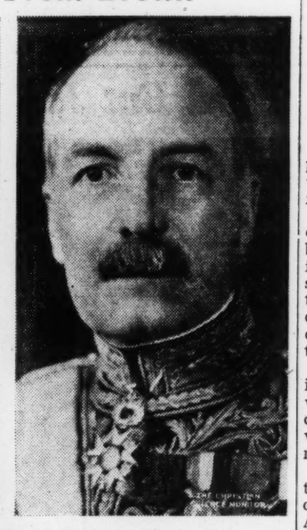
Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"U. S. and Germany." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—10:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight," Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, May 5

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Selections from Operettas. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Tokyo—9:40 p. m.—Japanese Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—American Voices. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Get Honors From Brown

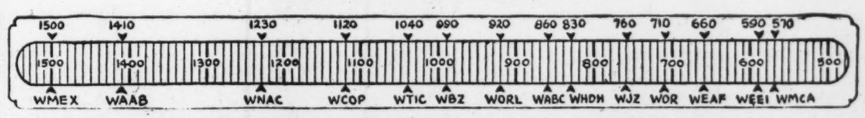
Robert Kilburn Root



René Doynel de St. Quentin

Brown University today conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Comte René Doynel de Saint Quentin, French Ambassador in the United States, and upon Dean Robert Kilburn Root of Princeton at ceremonies marking the complete Colonial reconstruction of University Hall, Brown's original "college edifice" of 1770. President Henry W. Wriston cited the French Ambassador for "the skill with which you have harmonized the interests of France with those of the States to which you have been accredited," and Dean Root for his "achievements in the administration of an old and influential university, and for your contributions to the history and appreciation of English literature."

Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Old Vienna"	Howard Ropa, baritone	"Golden Melodies": string ensemble	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Starlit Hawaiians"
3:15 Musical program	"Major, Minor, Marion"		**Browns baseball game.**	Organ Concert
3:30 News; Vera Brodsky, pianist	Dramatic program	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	**Jim Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	**Boston Red Sox-St. Louis**	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session": college debate	Club Matinee: variety	"Campus Capers": variety program	**Browns baseball game.**	Eugene Simas, songs
4:15	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	**Jim Britt, announcer.**	"Consolairs"
4:30 Peace talk	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Sport program	Musicale
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Bennie Krueger's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Sport program	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Sonny James' Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Latin-Am. music	"Here's the Circus"	World's Fair Sports	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport program	"Rentrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 Sport program		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **"People's Platform: informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten": variety	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	"Message of Israel"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Sterney's Orch.	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers": dramatizations**	News; Opera Rund talk	"Confidentially Yours"	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Joe Reichman's Orch.			"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatization	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Landmarks of Radio	**New England Federation**	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:15	**John Gunther, news**	Drama"	**of Men's Glee Clubs**	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra: War news	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Young Republicans of	The Rhythmettes
8:45	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Vermont Dinner	"Goldcoast Riders"
9:00 Your Hit Parade: Mark Warnow's	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier	**Senator Bridges, N. H.**	"Hawaii Calls": native	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Hot Shots; Glen Wilty's Orchestra	Concert Music	Hawaiian music	
9:30 Orchestra; soloists.		**NBC String Symphony;**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night		**Frank Black, conductor**	**"Symphonic Strings"**	
10:00 Serenade"	"Melody in the Night"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Seger Ellis' Orchestra	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"Melody in the Night"	vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 "Dance Time"	Dance orchestra	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Music by Moonlight"	Esteban-Grajeda's Orch.
10:45 "Dance Time"	**Rep. Halleck, Indiana**	**Rep. Clarence F. Lea**	"Music by Moonlight"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	"Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Weather Service	Dance"	Five Star Syncopators
11:30 Al Donahue's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Al Donahue's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Eddie Le Baron's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 "Sunday Morning Prelude"	War news; Music	European News; Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Instrumental trio		Dudley Carollers	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 **News of Europe**	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15 Piano soloist	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	"Religion for Every	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30 Wings Over Jordan.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	Day"; roundtable	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus"; children's prgrm			Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	Uncle Bob: children's program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Melodic Moods		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	"Southernaires": Negro male quartet	Robert Stewart, tenor. Ross Trio: vocal	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"				Religious Service
11:00 Old South Church	News; "Invitation to Music"; recordings	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church Service	Religious Service
11:15 Old South Church.		Temple Israel Service		"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church.	Happy Jim Parsons	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church.	Weather; Music	Temple Israel Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; weather	**Music Hall: All-Wagner**	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Piano soloist	**Concert: Elsa Zebranska, mezzo - soprano;**	"Washington Snapshots"	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Jan Peerce, tenor; or.**	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	**Pilgrimage of Poetry**	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Beacon St. Window	The Vass Family	Religious program	Concert Miniatures	Portuguese Hour
1:30 **"Democracy in Action": drama**	News Service	"Silver Strings"	Wildlife Program	Portuguese Hour
1:45	**Al and Lee Reiser's Or.**	**"Silver Strings"**	The Manhatters: music	Portuguese Hour
2:00 **Salute to the Americas . . . with 'News and Rhythm' 'News and Rhythm'**	**Great Plays: Myron McCormack in Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset" Great Plays: 'Winterset'**	Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15		Drama and music	Symphonietta	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30		**University of Chicago Round Table**	"Mystery History"; quiz program	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45				Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 **New York Philharmonic - Symphony Or.; John Barbirolli, conductor;**	Vocational Quiz	"I Want a Divorce"; dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Foreign Policy Assn.		Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Ashland, Ohio, Symphony Orchestra**	**News from Europe**	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **Deems Taylor, commentator**	"National Vespers"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Haven of Rest: maritime	"Strings and Things"
4:15	"National Vespers"	Woody Herman's Orch.	hymns and songs	orchestra
4:30 **"Pursuit of Happiness"; variety**	News; Opera Rund talk	"The World Is Yours";	"Nobody's Children";	Al Rawley and His Wild
4:45	Chamber Music Society	dramatization	orphans' histories	Azaleas
5:00 Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Network speaker	Young People's Church
5:15 Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	Skidmore College Chorus	Network speaker	of the Air
5:30 Your Band & Mine	"Voice of Hawaii"	"From Hollywood Today"; vocalists; orch.	**Humanity Speaks; Gen. Johnson; Gov. Lehmann**	Irish Minstrels
5:45 Movie talk	Here's the Circus			"Silent People"; drama
6:00 **Silver Theater: "Ice to Eskimos"**	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	News Service
6:15	Religious program			Neapolitan Serenaders
6:30 "Melody Ranch" with Gene Autry	"Beat the Band"; quiz program	News Service	"Show of the Week": Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Religious program
6:45		Baseball News		Religious program
7:00 **News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 **News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**comedy; orchestra**	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 **"The Adventures of Ellery Queen"**	**Citizenship Program: talks; music**	Bandwagon: Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	**News from Berlin** Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.; Billy Payne, tenor
7:45				
8:00 Raymond Scott's Orchestra; N. Wynn.	**NBC Orchestra conducted by Emmerich Kalman in program of his own works; vocalists**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch.**	**American Forum of the Air**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15 Johnny Green's Or.;		**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**		"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30 vocalists; News			**American Forum of the Air**	
8:45				
9:00 **Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra; Rudu Sayao, soprano**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:15	"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Cottage Hawaiians
9:30	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety program
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Variety program
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program.	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest	Interlude; **"Symphonic Hour"; Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Concert Orch.; chorus**	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15				Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30 Sports; News	"Good Will Hour"; John	**Joseph Davies, talk**		News Service
10:45 Organ; Weather	J. Anthony, director	Dance Music		"Let's Dance"
11:00 Headlines, Bylines.	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 M. Ayres' Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsodies," with	"Day's End"
11:30 Andy Kirk's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:45 Andy Kirk's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	The McFarland Twins.	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Jack Berch Song Club	"Against the Storm"	"The Buckeye Four"	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	News Service	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	**Red Cross Natl Conv.; Norman H. Davis**	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; drama		Studio speakers
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	"Musicalogues"	"Musicalogues"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	Scholastic Awards: Natl.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Hits and Bits	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	Contest Winners	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall": transcriptions	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Service	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	Jean Evans, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Road to Romance"	News Service
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Navy Band.**	"Light of the World"	Interviews	
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Western Serenade"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Organ Concert
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	Consolairs
4:45 Negro Male Quartet	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "Exploring Music"	Sonny James' Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; "Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"Youth in the Toils"	Round Robin News	News commentator	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial drama		Baritone soloist	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time":	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphonic orch.**	"Mystery Hall"; drama	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"		and music	Piano duet
9:00 **Radio Theater: eight screen stars in Thornton Wilder's "Our Town"**	**NBC Symphony Orchestra Concert at Carnegie Hall, New York: Arturo Toscanini, conductor;**	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	L. W. Prentis, Jr., at NAM dinner	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		**Alec Templeton Time: piano; chorus; orch.**	Morton Gould's Orchestra; Jimmy Shields	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	**Vladimir Horowitz, piano soloist**	"Lullaby Lady": Continentals Quartet; orch	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.			News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Salute to A. Shaw	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	The Coral Islanders
10:45 Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; 'Masterworks on the Air'; records; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Network speaker	Wally Roth's Trio
11:30	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Day's End
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	News Service

Labor Unions' Figures Low In Bay State

Continued from Page 1

ployment heavily and consequently workers available for membership in labor unions.

Changes in industry have also operated to diminish labor membership. The shift of the textile industry from Massachusetts to the south, plus changes in demand for textile products and in the nature of goods made furnish the most conspicuous of these industrial alterations.

Finally, the peak of labor organization in 1920 was abnormal, it was puffed by war and postwar conditions and labor membership was overextened and not on a permanent footing.

On the other hand, the organization of the unorganized in Massachusettts does show a notable gain. Also some new industry coming into the State has brought with it an increase in certain trade unions.

In fact, labor organization in this state has made a jump of nearly 80,000 members in the past five years. Specifically, organized labor in Massachusetts reported 216,143 members at the beginnng of 1936. The upward swing of labor starting soon afterward lifted the total to 297,038 in 1938. This was a boost of 81,000 in two years or 37.4 per cent.

Liquor Reforms Forecast At N. H. Christian League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—"Efforts of Neal Dow and other temperance workers were not wholly lost when the Twenty-First Amendment was adopted," Edward B. Dunford, Washington attorney, told the annual meeting of the Christian Civic League, formerly the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League.

"A State can impose any restrictions it sees fit upon the delivery or use of liquor within its borders," continued Mr. Dunford. "The State and National Governments, each acting within its traditional constitutional sphere, may provide a more lasting and satisfactory solution of the liquor problem than any which yet has been attempted. It is unlikely that the American public will go through the throes of another Constitutional amendment, but it will not be necessary. Social reforms can be achieved without amending the constitution."

The Rev. Ernest L. Converse, superintendent of the League, cited highway accidents due to intoxication as a result of the liquor traffic. He related that while the laws permitted jail sentences for such cases that the courts suspended such sentences.

"There has been a constant increase in dissatisfaction with our present liquor system," he said, turning to the New Hampshire situation. "Many of the beer restaurants, especially after eight o'clock or a bit later, are nothing but beer saloons. Alcohol appetites are created and 'drunks' developed.

"Judge Porter, of Evanston, Ill., who was chairman of a special study committee of the National Safety Council, reported that his study convinced him that in at least 60 per cent of the traffic accidents alcohol played a large part.

"A more localized condition is the club license situation in Manchester, and perhaps in one or two other large cities. Guests are invited in and the word 'guest' is strained to the limit. The original provision should be restored to the law, under which a club was forbidden to make a profit on its liquor sales; and all Sunday sales should be forbidden."

Turning to Rockingham Park Race track and the pari-mutuel system of gambling under which it operates, Mr. Converse declared that "a year ago, the Legislature gave a four-year franchise to Rockingham Park. This race track gambling is a financial leech that is sucking millions of dollars a year out of the economic life of our small State. Three years is none too long a time to build an intelligent wholesome sentiment on this vital question."

Employment Week In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Under the joint sponsorship of the New Hampshire Department of the American Legion and the State Employment Service the week starting May 5 has been set aside as Employment Week. Attempts will be made to obtain jobs for unemployed persons, especially those over 40 years of age.

The aid of churches, civic organizations, as well as labor and industrial organizations has been sought to make the program a success. The program will get under way Sunday, when Employment Sunday will be observed. Representatives of the co-operating agencies will attempt to bring employers and unemployed together.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, May 6

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, May 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m. (WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 6

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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"Shamrock" Irish Linen Huckaback Towels

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Made by John S. Brown and Sons of Belfast, Ireland Our own exclusive patterns. Hemstitched.

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Size 14x22, regularly $7.50 — **Now $6.00 dozen**
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Damask borders in scroll, rose chrysanthemum, or all-over block design. Hemstitched

Irish Linen Dish Towels $4.20 . . . $4.80 . . . $7.50 dozen

The $4.20 towels are hemmed and bordered all around in blue, red, green, or gold . . . size 17x33 . . . regularly $6. The $4.80 towels are hemmed and taped, in Roman stripes . . . sizes 17x33 . . . regularly $6. The $7.50 towels are hemmed and taped . . . Webb's Dew Bleach with two-tone striped borders . . . size 22x32 . . . regularly $9.

Irish Linen Glass Towels $4.20 . . . $5.00 . . . and $7.50 dozen

The $4.20 towels are in green, gold, red, or blue checks . . . hemmed . . . size 17x33 . . . regularly $5.40. The $5 towels have "glass" typed borders in red, blue, gold, or green . . . hemmed . . . regularly $7.20 . . . size 21x31. The $7.50 towels have "pantry" or "glass" type borders in red, gold, blue, or green . . . hemmed . . . size 24x33 . . . regularly $9.

The sale is on the third floor. Mail and telephone orders filled Call Liberty 0165.

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Cool comfort for summer in our famous Berkeley "exclusives". All-white, white with calf trim in brown or blue, all-blue, all-black, and natural with calf trim in tan. Sizes 3 to 10 in widths AAAA to C. Second floor.

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in fashion is selective discrimination—the instant appreciation of the merits of a new style, the recognition of its weaknesses. It's being mentally adaptable, amenable to suggestions from unexpected quarters and utterly lacking in that "Well, maybe so, but you'll have to show me" attitude. Take a case in point. Styles are coming out of California—Good styles without a suggestion of moving picture mascara. Styles with restraint and definite individuality. Because they don't come from usual markets, they have character of their own, which we find refreshing. We want you to adopt this point of view, to wear them with pleasure. So, naturally we want you to see our California styles in the Misses' Gown Shop. If you've the slightest vestige of doubt about their rapprochement with the New England way of life, one good glance will convince you—You'll be enthusiastic about Coastal fashion because they are a fascinating part of our American scene.

Filene's

BOSTON
WELLESLEY

Voice of 'Jonah's Whale' Found Preaching From Boston Pulpit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Undaunted by the prospect of reproducing a withering gourd tree, and casting the voice of a whale, members of the Theater Workshop at Wellesley College, under the direction of Miss Edith Smaill, presented last night in Alumni Hall a production of "Jonah and the Whale" by James Bridie. This play, written in modern language, is a modern comedy portraying Jonah as a humorless character, who tries to reform the city of Nineveh in 825 B. C. The performance will be repeated tonight.

One of the most ambitious projects ever undertaken by this group, the play presents a challenge in characterization, and in the dramatic techniques of staging, lighting, and costuming. Of special importance in selecting the cast was the choice of the Whale. It was easy enough to construct a Whale's capacious interior out of lumber and cardboard with his exterior a shadow cast against a background, but when it came to selecting an appropriate voice, the Workshop was definitely nonplussed. They consulted the Zoology Department at Wellesley and every other available source on this perplexing problem.

As a character in James Bridie's social satire the Whale definitely plays an important part. The Workshop was sure that a voice befitting this type of whale should be deep, of an imposing magnitude, resonant; and above all, it should have a quality of philosophy, wisdom, and experience.

Wrote Letter to Voice

Imagine then the surprise and thrill of Miss Smaill when she wandered into a large church in Boston and heard proceeding from the pulpit what seemed to her the very voice for which she had been listening. She sat through the sermon in a state of rising excitement. At home she finally made up her mind to write and enlist the cooperation of this minister. Two days later came his answer:

"My dear Miss Smaill: You are very flattering. I shall be honored to lend my voice to the Whale! Particularly because I like James Bridie's plays and also Wellesley. . . . When I was in the West I had a good deal to do with establishing the Carlton College Little Theater and we gave Bridie's 'Tobias and the Angel' as our debut." He is out of town this week end, but his part has been transcribed on records.

Inasmuch as the students in the Workshop take care of all the details of production themselves, under the direction of Miss Smaill and Mr. Charles Rogers, they have had to design and construct six sets, make appropriate costumes, lighting, make-up and properties, and handle publicity and tickets.

Sets Made by Students

For the six sets students have had to envisage and construct the Whale, the city wall and gateway of Nineveh, a seaside set with waves, and the boat from which Jonah will be thrown to the Whale. Technical problems included a gourd tree, and the interior furnishings of a woman's club in the seventh century B. C. For the first time in Wellesley a moving light projection on the cyclorama is going to be used for storm scenes.

It has been the aim of the Theater Workshop to produce plays that are new or those worth-while dramas that are seldom seen on a professional stage. "Jonah and the Whale," although presented at Harvard, has never been shown on a professional stage. Mr. Fritz Jessner, guest of Theater Workshop, is assisting in the production.

Costumes of Earlier Days Bow to Each Other

By a Staff Photographer

Styles of Europe and Americas Portrayed

The Pan-American group above includes Miss Arax Talmizian of Brookline in a Mexican costume, Miss Katharine Kirlan of Belmont in the dress of Panama, and Mrs. Robert Allingham of Newton in a gown from the Philippines.

Norway, in lower left, received an ovation as represented by little Miss Ingrid Isefjer of Belmont in a costume from the Telemark district, and Miss Alys Hird of Boston in Norwegian dress from the Hardanger region.

At lower right James Triantafel of Jamaica Plain, as a little Greek boy, admires Miss Rosalie Van Everen of Boston, who wore a jaunty embroidered Polish boy's suit.

Native costumes of Europe and the Americas, including the old-fashioned dresses of Colonial days, were featured in the annual May Party at the International Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, yesterday afternoon and evening.

More than 200 attended this gala affair, which was given for the benefit of the Americanization and Activities program at the Institute.

The grand parade of the nations was under the direction of Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston and Mrs. Robert S. Allingham of Newton. In costumes of European nations were Miss Norma Neilsen of Boston, Mrs. Jaakko J. Mikkola of Belmont, Miss Elizabeth Yukevitz of Roslindale, Mme. Walter Dumas of Boston, Miss Louise Kovar and Miss Irene Sivachek of Jamaica Plain, Miss Georgiana Pratt of Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Enterpe B. Dukakis of Watertown, and Mrs. Mary Tammik of Roxbury, with Miss Anne Middleton Means and Mrs. Lane in early American dress.

Representing the Far East were Miss Sumita Chakraverty of Boston, and Mrs. Shinji Fujishiro of Cambridge.

Miss Priscilla Alden Crocker of Chestnut Hill wore an amusing bathing costume of the gay-ninety period.

Cargo Seizure And Its Return For Norse Ship

After riding at anchor in Boston's lower harbor for about two weeks, the Norwegian motorship Trafalgar, laden with 7,600 tons, mostly products of the southern states, has moved up to Pier 4 East Boston, where the cargo, which was originally intended for Oslo, will be unloaded.

When Germany invaded Norway, the Trafalgar turned about, although well on the way across the Atlantic and put into Boston harbor until the status of Norwegian shipping could be determined. It has now been decided, because Oslo is in the hands of the German, to return the cargo to the ports where it originated—New Orleans, Galveston, Port Arthur, Savannah, and Havana, Cuba.

Because most of the cargo was loaded at American ports and is being discharged at another American port, Boston, it will be formally seized by the United States Customs as soon as completely discharged, for violation of the coastwise navigation laws. Only American ships are allowed to move cargo between American ports.

However, as earlier was the case with the German tanker Pauline Friederich, which sought refuge in Boston Harbor with a cargo of oil laden at Port Arthur, Texas, and intended for Hamburg, Germany, the Norwegian cargo will be released as soon as the formality of seizure is over. The oil, in the case of the German boat, was discharged at Boston into an American tanker for return to Port Arthur.

Orders from Washington freed the oil cargo because of the unusual circumstances, setting a precedent. The Norwegian cargo after release will be forwarded by other vessels to the points at which it was loaded aboard the Trafalgar.

Boston Wool Free Cartage To End May 31 on U. S. Order

Log of the Port of Boston

Through ocean freight rates on wool and mohair from Texas ports and New Orleans, La., to Boston, which included what was, in effect, free cartage from pier to warehouse of consignees, will stop May 31, in accordance with an order of the United States Maritime Commission, it was learned in shipping circles here today.

Coastwise steamship lines have been absorbing the cost of trucking these products to certain warehouses located at railroad sidings within the switching limits of Boston, but drew up new tariffs early this year, proposing to eliminate such free service. Protest was filed by the Boston Wool Trade Association, and the change was ordered deferred to May 31, to allow for hearings and investigations.

A joint hearing was held at Boston with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which had suspended similar tariff provisions subject to its jurisdiction, and the report and order just issued is the result. The report says that free delivery at Boston had been accorded by the carriers because of railroad competition, that the proposed elimination would place all North Atlantic ports on a parity, and that those consignees not now accorded free delivery would be on a parity with those who had been receiving the privilege. The Commission held that the proposed change in the tariff had been justified and that the free delivery be omitted after May 31.

Mediterranean Closing

Control of Norway's merchant fleet of more than 1,900 sea-going vessels by the British Admiralty, was the paramount factor that made possible the voluntary closing of the Mediterranean Sea to British ships in opinion of Boston shipping men. Without the addition of the Norwegian vessels, of which, 43 per cent are tankers, the vital flow of oil to England from the Persian area, would be seriously slowed down and interrupted by the closing of the Mediterranean, it was pointed out. The alternate route, around the Cape of Good Hope, requires about 40 days, against the 20 days or so for the shorter Mediterranean run.

New 'Cutter' Dignity

New dignity is added to patrol boats of the United States Coast Guard fleet, by a ruling from Washington headquarters that classifies everything of 25 feet in length or more as a cutter. Heretofore some good-sized vessels have been known as patrol boats, including the 125-footer General Greene. But now the Thetis, Faunce, Harriet Lane, Travis, Raritan, and many others will be known as cutters.

State Pupils Unite for Music

Music on the part of all school children throughout the State is being encouraged next week by the Massachusetts Music Festival Association. The Festival, which has been sponsored by civic groups and educators for several years, is divided into two parts—the program for western schools being held at Athol May 6, and for eastern schools at Wellesley May 11.

Each program is based on auditions and field drilling; entries are divided into three classes, according to the size of the school. Each class includes bands, orchestras, choral groups, and soloists. The performances are judged, but the results are given only to supervisors. This rule was decided upon as a way to encourage self-improvement without any deleterious effects from scrambling for prizes, according to F. Craig Palen, publicity chairman of the Festival for the eastern half of the State.

Some 6,000 pupils are expected to take part in the eastern program, with 3,500 already registered, reports Warren S. Freeman, Executive Secretary of the Association; 70 school delegations in 200 buses from public and private schools are arranged for; spectators are expected to equal the 30,000 mark of last year's Festival at Belmont.

The Wellesley program calls for registration at the High School between 7:30 and 8:30 a. m.; auditions and field drilling from 8 to 11 a. m.; lunch and parade formation, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.; parade on Washington Street (weather permitting), 1:30 to 3 p. m.; and five numbers by a massed band under the baton of Ralph Schoonmaker, 3 to 4 p. m.

Library Festival

National Music Week is being observed by the Boston Public Library beginning Sunday and extending through Saturday. In addition to a week-long exhibit of music manuscripts, there are daily programs in the Library's lecture hall, free to the public, as follows:

Sunday, 3:30 p. m., Boston Music School Settlement Orchestra; Monday, 8 p. m., Malden WPA Orchestra; Tuesday, 8, p. m., recorded music; Wednesday, 8 p. m., WPA American Folk Singers; Thursday, 8 p. m., Apollo Club; Friday, 8 p. m., Massachusetts WPA String Symphony; Saturday, 10:30 a. m., composer-performer program, with "Scenes from Alice in Wonderland," played by Myrtle Jordan, pianist.

Youth Issue As Dry Plank Babson's Goal

Informed that West Virginia's national Prohibition convention delegates-at-large were pledged to him, Roger W. Babson, statistician of Wellesley, Mass., said last night as he left for the national convention at Chicago that he would accept the nomination for the Presidency only upon the party's reorganization and its adoption of a "new party platform."

Mr. Babson stated that he was going to insist that the Prohibition Party adopt a program to teach young people the evils of gambling as well as liquor and begin this teaching in the schools.

Flood Control Land Damage Methods Clarified by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Procedure involving assessment of land damages for property taken for Federal flood control projects in New Hampshire has been clarified by Justice George F. Morris in United States District Court.

The rulings involve appeals by property owners in the areas of the Surry Mountain and Franklin Falls project. The Court refused to grant a request that the Federal Government be compelled to post a bond covering the value of property it takes over for such purposes but for which payment is not made at once. The Court held that the action of the Federal Government in taking the land was sufficient assurance that it would be paid for eventually.

The second appeal came from property owners who dislike the present method of damage assessment and sought a trial by jury. The Court took the stand that it withheld a ruling until it had been more definitely determined that such a trial is necessary.

There has been a long battle over the assessment of damages, with property owners contending that they have found it impossible to reach satisfactory terms with the Army Engineers. On the basis of the District Court ruling such property owners may ask the Court to name a three-man commission to seek a compromise. In the event that such a compromise can not be reached it would then be possible to obtain a trial by jury. It is expected that this ruling will speed up the work of land acquisition as the procedure has now been established.

Narcotics Forgeries Flayed

Druggists and physicians who fall victims to the "lure of gold," to forge and fill narcotic prescriptions, were strongly censured yesterday in Federal Court by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, as two druggists were sentenced for violation of the Federal Drug Act.

Mr. Brandon stated before Judge Hugh D. McLellan, in requesting a two-year sentence for the defendants, that the war and stricter drug enforcement had tended to dry up the illegal supply of drugs and that now addicts had turned to the unscrupulous doctor and druggist for their supply.

The United States Attorney also criticised the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association for its hostility to the Uniform Narcotics Act and declared that that organization's objections had played a large part in the State Legislature's failure to adopt the act.

Mr. Brandon spoke in support of Assistant United States Attorney William T. McCarthy, who tried the cases. The defendants, Albert Blank of Roxbury and Israel M. Shecovy of Swampscott, were sentenced by Judge McLellan. Mr. Blank received a sentence of 15 months after pleading guilty to 12 counts dealing with the sale of morphine. Mr. Shecovy was given a prison sentence of a year and a day on one of five counts of a similar indictment and on the other four counts a suspended sentence of a year and a day and probation for two years.

Post Office Contract

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Public Buildings Administration has awarded a $76,680 contract for extension and remodeling of the Post Office at North Adams, Mass., to the Park Construction Company, Dorchester, Mass.

Christian Science Lecture on Radio

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Friday noon, May 10, at 12:15 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave Station WRUL at Boston and by its companion transmitter, WRUW, which will operate simultaneously with it. WRUL will use a wave length of 25.4 meters (11.78 megacycles), while the companion transmitter will radiocast on a wave length of 19.8 meters (15.13 megacycles).

This radiocast should be heard at many points in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in Eastern Canada. The beam antennas will be directed toward the British Isles and Western Europe. However, listeners in parts of Africa, the northern part of South America, Central America, Mexico, and throughout the West Indies should also be able to hear this radiocast.

At 12 o'clock noon, Eastern Daylight Saving Time (11 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, 4 p. m. Greenwich Mean Time), the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time (11:15 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, 4:15 p. m. Greenwich Mean Time), will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

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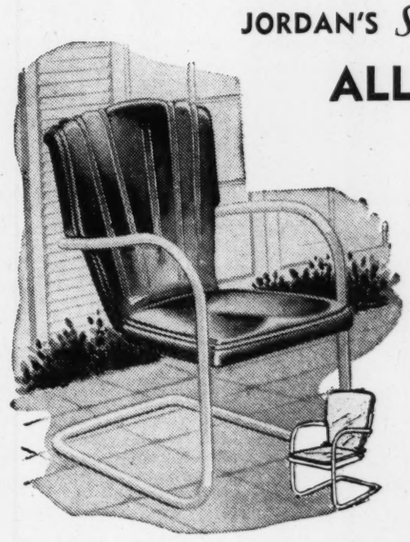

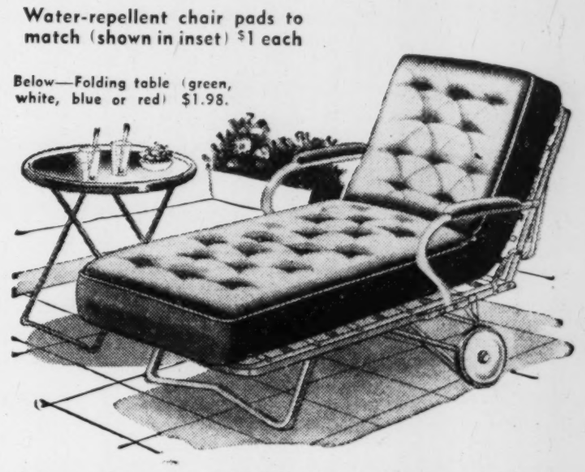

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Back to 1931

By Harold Hobson

London

With "White Horse Inn" at the Coliseum, and Miss Jessie Matthews and Mr. Sonnie Hale at the Phoenix, the years dissolve and fade into 1931. For it was then that this play, and these players, were last seen in London. We look back upon that time nowadays with a nostalgic longing, as upon golden childhood hours at the seaside.

Yet 1931 holds greater honor as a vanished guest than it did as a present visitor. While it yet tarried, I remember, we thought little of it. The slump on the American stock market was beginning to affect us here; people talked of unemployment and economic depression; Britain faced bankruptcy because the Government insisted on staying on the gold standard: or perhaps it was because it insisted on getting off. Anyhow, it did the ruinous thing, whatever it was, and the ruin did not happen. We just went on, as before, deploring the misfortunes of 1931, and nostalgically gazing back at 1922.

* * *

This is important for the dramatic critic, for it shows the difficulty of judging a contemporary. On the very eve of Britain's acquisition of Canada and the Indian Empire, a certain Brown published an "Estimate" in which he proved that the days of England were irretrievably numbered; and in the not too distant future it is probable enough that 1940 itself will turn out to have had all kinds of virtues not particularly apparent now. It is the same with plays. Clement Scott called Ibsen's "Ghosts" "an open drain," Pepys thought "A Midsummer Night's Dream" the "silliest" piece he ever saw, and austere men nine years ago found "White Horse Inn" a place of but meager hospitality.

On all three occasions the critics were, I believe, wrong, but only the last case needs arguing now. In the present revival Sir Oswald Stoll has put on "White Horse Inn" as lavishly as in the original production. Its Tyrolese mountains capped with snow, its painted cows, its real goats, its yodeling and knee-slapping peasants, its gay chalets, are as numerous, as high-spirited and as freshly shining as before. These things are not art, any more than ice cream is a banquet. But, like ice cream, they are jolly good things in their way. To blame them, as was frequently done in 1931, because they are not music by Beethoven to décor by Raphael is but schoolmasterish criticism.

* * *

Miss Nita Croft replaces Miss Lea Seidl as the innkeeper, but preserves the tradition of good singing. As Leopold, the head waiter, Mr. Derek Oldham is more mature than was Mr. Clifford Mollison, in a part in which maturity is perhaps not required. Mr. Gordon Little, as the romantic solicitor, sings as well as Mr. Bruce Carfax did, and has a better figure. To one of the manufacturers of underwear Mr. Hal Bryan brings a lighter touch than Mr. Jack Barty provided; to the other, Mr. Eddie Childs gives feet as nimble as Mr. George Gee's, knees as loose-jointed, and an exceedingly long nose instead of a tooth-brush moustache.

This nose, which owes as much to art, no doubt, as to nature, is a really sinister object. It seems to bring Mr. Childs' whole body to the cutting edge of a knife. Mr. Gee smiled a great deal throughout his performance, but Mr. Childs never stops smiling. There is something almost unnerving about this. It is indeed a performance not to be forgotten, and Mr. Childs is so genial about it all, he dances with such agility and lightness, and he is so heartily supported by Miss Mary Lawson, the only survivor of the cast of the original production, that his appearances are the outstanding successes of the show.

Whistler Over Britain

By Jan Gordon

London

The National Gallery, used since the war only for midday concerts, has been reopened as a picture gallery. At a time when we are in a life struggle for our national integrity, it is but just that the exhibition represents what our contemporary civilization has made of art, and vice versa. The exhibition "British Art since Whistler" is a matter for congratulation.

The exhibition has been excellently chosen (from one point of view); it is hung as tastefully as it has been selected; it often discovers unexpected examples by living painters so good that one is sometimes really surprised by the level of the performance, and it will give the general public far more active delight than shocks. These are also all matters for congratulation. The pictures by Whistler, Sargent, Sickert, Greaves, John, Orpen, Lamb, the Spencers, the Nashes, Steer, Nicholson and Pryde (once the Beggarstaff Brothers), Matthew Smith, Gertler, the Campden Town Group, including Spencer Gore, Gillman, Ginner, Innes, Lees, the Scottish painters including McTaggart, Peploe and Crawhall, some modernists headed by the brilliance of Wyndham Lewis and the insistence of Roberts, and many another have never been seen to better advantage.

* * *

These reasons make the exhibition one that should give the greatest amount of pleasure to the largest number of people, and this, at the present time, is what must be desired. To give shocks is not in the proper functions of a National Gallery; to give delight is. The task of selection must have been difficult and the courageous generosity of the lenders, headed by Her Majesty the Queen, allowing their prize pieces to risk the possible bomb, is very great.

None of the above must be overlooked when we begin to examine the show critically. The selection might give an impression that British art of the last 70 years does, in fact, largely come out of Whistler. The impression would be a little inaccurate. Our art is really not so subservient to the taste of "Paris 1900" as this exhibition suggests. At the risk of less taste a few of the more experimental works by artists already represented would have been to the advantage of the show.

Indeed, with a few substractions, this would have been a first-class exhibition of thought contemporary with the last war. An artistically cultured Frenchman might comment: "Yes, you have undoubtedly great talents for painting, the work everywhere shows feeling and taste in the highest degree, you reveal how well you have learned from what we developed out of Constable and Turner, but except for Wyndham Lewis, Matthew Smith, Paul Nash, and some minor pieces, where are the contemporaries? One might almost be unaware, except in subtle degrees, that Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh had lived, and that, since them, contemporary artistic thought, headed by Picasso and Matisse, has stood art on its head and has changed the whole face of civilization."

* * *

In this excellent, though cautious and not quite contemporary-minded selection of British art what emerges? One of the outstanding pieces, showing true native feeling, is Henry Lamb's monumental portrait of Lytton Strachey. Wyndham Lewis' enamel-like character study of Edith Sitwell has an originality not borrowed from France. William Roberts' two fine cartoons should have been backed up by a painting. Gertler's intensive "The Artist's Mother" might have been completed by one of his recent massively colored still-lifes. Steer, the lovely water colorist, is here; but Steer, the man who brought Constable back to British consciousness, is not enough insisted upon.

John is well represented as a grand draughtsman, as an uncomplimentary portrait painter, and as a composer of large, lovely fantasies which he is always unable to complete. Paul Nash as the instigator of a new outlook on English landscape is under-represented, and his one-time disciple Ethelbert White should have had something here. Pryde's nostalgic developments out of Piranesi and Callot speak, nevertheless, with a subtle British accent. Matthew Smith has blended something of Matisse, something of Titian, and something of Rowlandson into his personal idiom.

Perhaps the two discoveries of the exhibition are a restatement of the quality of Walter Greaves, firm disciple of Whistler, but proving to the novelty-avid intelligentsia that a deeply sincere disciple is better than a shallow original, and Miss Gwen John, whose small, subtle heads are a delight to find.

'Portrait of a Man in White,' by Tintoretto

Lent by S. H. Kress to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the 1940 New York World's Fair, which opens May 11.

Italian Symphonic Renaissance

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

The annals of Italian music since the end of the eighteenth century have certainly been most curious. All those people who know Italy exclusively as the land of "bel canto," of romantic and verist opera, of popular song, even of Neapolitan melody like "O sole mio!" with mandolin accompaniment, will be astonished to learn that Italy, before becoming the country par excellence of melodrama, had given birth to the instrumental forms of ricercare, fugue, concerto grosso, concerto with soloist, symphony, and so forth. A glorious past, unjustly forgotten for more than a century, is today reborn, revealing every day more of the splendor of the many masterpieces which until recently lay hidden in the silence of libraries, but which little by little make their voices neard, still vigorous.

We must say that if opera absorbed during the whole of the past century all the creative energies of music in Italy, it was at the same time able to reach—through the genius of such masters as Rossini, Bellini, and Verdi—a magnificence that even the Wagnerian reform did not surpass.

* * *

Nevertheless, at the end of the last century, at the very moment when Verdi finished his musical testament, that "Falstaff" which we consider the starting point of Italian music of the present day, music in Italy went through a period of decadence represented by the so-called "verist" theater, which is the offspring not of the national tradition, but stems doubtless from the French realism of Maupassant, Zola, and especially of Bizet's "Carmen," without which it is probable that "Cavalleria rusticana" would never have been written It must, however, be recognized that Puccini and Mascagni were able to give a form and content thoroughly Italian (and even to a degree conforming to our national tradition) to this art which they had, in a moment of spiritual weakness in our nation, imported from abroad.

While this theatrical form won favor with audiences everywhere, unmistakable symptoms of a renaissance of instrumental music were manifest among us. Pioneers like Giovanni Sgambati and Giuseppe Martucci seeded the field from which was to spring, a few years later, the present rich harvest of musicians and musical works. What matter that their work unfolded in the shadow of the great German classic and romantic models? Their task was no less essential to the future of music in Italy and it is without doubt to their educative activity that we owe the beginning of the great impetus in ideas and musical expressions which characterizes Italy now in the symphonic field.

The generation to which I belong (that which today is in its fifties) has had problems to meet which were not at all easy of solution. Above all there was the question of bringing our national music out of the isolation in which it had been wrapped during the past century, and enabling it to take its place resolutely beside other new schools started since 1880 in most of the great European nations. At the same time it was necessary to knit together again the sundered threads of a glorious national tradition in instrumental music, which Romanticism had caused to be forgotten. Hence there was a toilsome period (which lasted approximately from 1910 to 1925), of assimilating foreign technical methods, which were lacking in our stripling music. Besides this, a renewed study was necessary of the great national and classical patrimony — Vivaldi, Scarlatti, Fresobaldi, Da Venosa, Monteverdi, Palestrina—who were neglected during the nineteenth century. And lastly came the crystallization of all these elements, the assimilation and teaching of which began to bear their first fruits after 1925.

Such in sum is the history of the origins of the present revival of instrumental music in Italy, a rebirth which in a few years has brought the country into the front rank among the musical nations of Europe which can claim a place in the history of the art.

During the past 15 years, the Italian movement in music has reflected exactly the political climate of the nation, which is a dynamic and essentially modern renewal of the tradition. Italian music is today entirely independent of other European music, and presents characteristics which distinguish it from all others. But this national character does not at all prevent this music from being fundamentally European and from bringing—on the same plane as others—its contribution to the solution of the great music problems of the hour.

* * *

It must also be said that no previous government in Italy has ever done so much for music as the present regime, which has extended its supervision and given its support to all branches of music. Large subsidies have been granted to symphonic and chamber music societies. A campaign by the Ministry of National Education to rejuvenate the teaching staffs in the Conservatories and schools assisted by the State has recently resulted in the appointment as professors of advanced composition in the Royal Conservatories of Rome and Florence of the two most audacious young musicians of the country: Goffredo Petrassi and Luigi Dallapiccola.

It must finally be recalled that the Fascist regime, through the intervention of the Ministry of National Education and the Ministry of Popular Culture (which controls, by means of the General Governing Board of the Theater, all activity in music throughout the peninsula), a long while ago adopted a policy of complete trust toward artists, all of whose rights it recognized and all of whose inclinations it respected by giving them complete freedom in creative activity, without once taking any aesthetic position in these matters.

The future of symphonic and chamber music with us can be contemplated with the greatest confidence, for it seems certain that Italy is destined, through the intensity of its creative effort, through the vastness and excellence of its organizations, and through the seriousness with which every musical problem, small or large, is approached, to take a place in all ways worthy of its great artistic tradition.

The Boston Symphony Season

By L. A. Sloper

Three programs commemorating the centenary of Tchaikovsky closed the fifty-ninth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will direct a more formal Tchaikovsky celebration at the Berkshire Symphony Symphonic Festival in August. For each of the final programs of the regular season (April 26-27 and 29-30, May 3-4) he simply played one of the composer's last three symphonies, beginning with the Sixth and ending with the Fifth. For companion pieces on these programs he chose three "even" symphonies of Beethoven, the Eighth, the Fourth, and the Second.

Thus comes to a conclusion another conspicuously successful Boston Symphony season. Dr. Koussevitzky continues at the top of his powers as an interpreter. The orchestra, with its personnel virtually unaffected by the war in Europe, remains unexcelled and in all probability now unequalled among symphonic organizations.

It was Beethoven's year rather than Tchaikovsky's in the number of their works performed—nine against five. Indeed Sibelius and Stravinsky were represented by six compositions each. But these two totals were reached partly as a result of the engagements as guest conductors of Tauno Hannikainen and Mr. Stravinsky himself.

* * *

Brahms thereby fell to a new low for recent years—only three performances. And it was the first time in five years that the season has not closed with the Brahms First. This devotion on the part of the conductor caused a wit to comment last year that it was fortunate Brahms wrote the Symphony in C minor; since if he had not, Dr. Koussevitzky would never be able to bring a season to a close. This apprehension has now been dissipated.

In accordance with what seems to have become a custom of late years, novelties of interest were few in number. (The custom no doubt is due to the scarcity of interesting novelties.) The most significant of them was Paul Hindemith's new Violin Concerto, which had its first American performances in Boston (April 19-20) about a week after its premiere in The Netherlands. This is a work of startling originality, with a slow movement of ineffable beauty. It was played with great virtuosity and loveliness of tone by Richard Burgin, concertmaster, who seemed to be inspired by it to reach new heights of interpretative insight.

Edward Burlingame Hill's new Concertino had the misfortune to be on the same program. If it could have been heard with less overwhelming competition, it would have appeared more clearly as the charming slight piece that it is.

* * *

Previously Dr. Koussevitzky had demonstrated again his powers as an interpreter in a performance of Hindemith's "Mathis der Maler" Symphony which revealed its beauties as I at least had never perceived them before.

Igor Stravinsky, now resident at Harvard College as Norton Professor of Poetry, has been in evidence in several musical events this season. In March he conducted concerts of his chamber music in Boston and in Cambridge, and later in the same month he returned to Symphony Hall to direct a second pair of concerts devoted to his symphonic works. The principal item of this program was the "Oedipus Rex," which was preceded by "Apollon Musagète." The composer, who has improved as a conductor, obtained good performances, which did not, however, modify the reservations with which many of us have long regarded his later output.

A Program of Bartók's Music

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Béla Bartók being so definitely in the ascendant in the musical skies just now, it was natural, indeed inevitable, that the League of Composers should devote an evening to his music. This all-Bartók program was offered at the Museum of Modern Art on April 24 and the composer himself honored the occasion by participating as pianist.

Naturally a program of four numbers could not put forward a typical selection from the Hungarian composer's abundant works, but it could, and did, illustrate his prowess in various genres. To start the concert there was the first of Mr. Bartók's five string quartets (he is at work on a sixth), played by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony String Quartet—a composition not altogether easy to explain or to appreciate.

Written in 1908, it suggests both harmonically and in its general procedure a much later authorship. The first pages are especially striking and the last pages, where Hungarian color enters, hold the attention, but a good deal of what goes on between is more or less puzzling, though the secrets might well yield to closer acquaintance.

* * *

After the quartet had gone its way, Enid Szantho, the Hungarian contralto, with Paul Ulanowsky as accompanying pianist, sang a group of five Hungarian folk songs as arranged by Mr. Bartók. Here one was aware of deep sympathy and exceeding adroitness in the treatment of the unsophisticated music. Yet the question would obtrude itself whether the majority of folk songs are not really better off when let alone, no matter how understanding the editing.

What followed next was perhaps the most interesting feature of the occasion. It consisted of eight little piano pieces from the huge collection of 153 entitled "Mikrokosmos" which is Mr. Bartók's most recently published work. "Mikrokosmos" is primarily for students. In the announcement we read: "This work revives an interrupted tradition. In the past, when almost invariably composers were also practising musicians, it was the rule rather than the exception that they should write for their pupils keyboard music which bore their characteristics and counted among their oeuvre," and the examples of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin are cited.

In addition to the development of technique, a main object of this collection is to acquaint the young pianists with the idiom of musical modernity. The pieces chosen by Mr. Bartók for exhibition bear titles that tell their own story: "Free Variations," "From the Diary of a Fly," "Minor Seconds and Major Seventh," "Unisono," "Syncopation," "Bagpipe Music," "On the Bali Island," "Ostinato." Mr. Bartók himself was the pianist, and quite of the first order. Judged purely as music and not as studies, "Unisono" and "Ostinato" proved especially impressive.

The concert ended with the "Rhapsodie No. 1" for violin and piano, in which Joseph Szigeti shared the labor with the composer. The same pair had played the piece at Mr. Szigeti's recent Carnegie Hall recital, and again they played it with persuasive effect. Undoubtedly this rhapsody is one of Mr. Bartók's outstanding compositions.

* * *

Novelty has been in general the spice of recent concerts, for the Philharmonic-Symphony, in Carnegie Hall, has bravely done its part to further music of today. At the concerts of April 25 and 26 a new "Symphonie concertante" for string quartet and orchestra, by the Syrian-American composer Anis Fuleihan, was made known. Composed last summer, it is dedicated to John Barbirolli, the conductor, and the Philharmonic-Symphony String Quartet, which, of course, took part. There are three movements—Molto moderato, Andante con moto, and Allegro.

At an initial hearing the strongest impression was made by the exordial page, hinting at Richard Strauss in his "Thus Spake Zarathustra" mood. What followed seemed monotonous and labyrinthine. Still, the reservation must be insisted on that this was only an initial hearing. On the same program were Rossini's "Barber of Seville" Overture, which came in for a painstaking but singularly mirthless reading, and Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. With Rudolf Serkin as pianist and Mr. Barbirolli conducting, the performance went with immense vigor and not a little roughness thrown in.

At the concert of April 27 another novelty had a first hearing. This was a free orchestral transcription by Arcady Dubensky of Paganini's "La Campanella." Though Mr. Barbirolli led a brilliant performance, the transcription sounded overwrought and not altogether felicitous.

A New Play by St. John Ervine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In fulfillment of a promise made to W. B. Yeats on their last meeting, St. John Ervine has written a new play for the Abbey Theater, in which he made his début as a dramatist with "Mixed Marriage."

In "William John Mawhinney," Mr. Ervine goes to Ulster for his characters, and his theme is the methods of politicians of the small-town type. In order to bring people and money into the town, they invent a founder of the United States in the person of a William John Mawhinney and invest him with all the virtues of a George Washington. They even give him a local birthplace and proceed to discover in a quiet, unassuming local shopkeeper, who has grown rich by minding his own business, a descendant of Mawhinney. John MacMichael, however, is a stickler for the truth. He declines to be a party to the scheme and refuses to take any part in the celebration of the bicentennial of the "great American."

But John's shop is raided by a notorious hold-up man, hailing from south of the border. John captures him and his three companions and, overnight, becomes a public figure. A seat in Parliament becomes vacant and John is chosen to contest it. Never was stranger campaign. John tells the truth at every meeting. He does not want to be elected and advises everybody to vote for his opponent. The people take this for modesty and John is elected.

He next has to speak at the centennial celebration and he gives away the whole scheme. For his pains, he is stoned and his shop attacked. Those who urged him to go forward now are equally insistent that he resign. But John sees things in another light and he decides to remain in Parliament and to be what he considers the right kind of Honorable Member.

Mr. Ervine, always at home with the Northern people, has given us portraits easily recognizable, and lovable more for their faults than for their virtues. His dialogue is smooth and he has written a delightful little love scene in the last act which brings together, in middle life, a pair estranged by the waywardness of the man in his youth. Also, there is novelty in this man's description of how he cultivated idleness as distinct from laziness.

The honors of the evening went to F. J. McCormick as John MacMichael, to May Craig as his sister, Sara, and to Cyril Cusack as the wayward Willy Semple. Lennox Robinson, as producer, served his author in his usual efficient manner.

J. J. Hayes

Salon of American Etching

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The seventeenth annual national salon of American etching, on view at the Print Club, although technically able, places more emphasis upon observation than inspiration.

Unlike the lithograph, the etching clings to unimaginative subject matter, except in rare instances, such as Donald M. Kirkpatrick's honorable mention print, "Zero Plus Forty," a commentary on war, and the Charles M. Lea Prize winner, "Interlude," by Doel Reed, a handsome close-up of a girl's head against a Southwestern landscape background. Simple in composition, yet highly dramatic, "Interlude," an aquatint, combines strength with delicacy of light and shade distribution.

The honor list is typical of the exhibition as a whole, and one feels that it was not difficult for the jury to select the prize print when, in vigor and directness of pictorial expression, it stood out from the rather monotonous range of its fellows.

To choose honorable mentions, however, was a different story. By and large, there is an evenness of technical ability that speaks well for general instruction in the handling of etching processes, while offering commentary upon the dearth of creative imagination working in the medium.

* * *

The jury, including the noted English etcher James McBey (at present a resident of Philadelphia's Germantown), having given first honor to Oklahoma's Doel Reed, chose as honorable mention winners Gordon Grant of New York for "Falling Tide"; Donald M. Kirkpatrick, at present living in Bermuda; Richard E. Bishop of Philadelphia for "Three Pintails," and Louis C. Rosenberg, Fairfield, Conn., for "Chartres."

Aquatint and carborundum lend variety to technical etching processes, although in the present annual they fail to allay monotony caused by uninspired subject matter.

More interesting than the mention winning prints is "Penitente Fires," an aquatint by Gene Kloss. This striking study of contrasts in black and white plays tiny dark figures with long shadows streaking into the foreground against the white blare of light illuminating a blocked-in adobe structure which, in turn, is held against the black of mountains. An upward undulating white stream of smoke links fire glare with background and sky. Like the Lea Prize winning print, also an aquatint, "Penitente Fires" has vigor induced by an imaginative approach to subject matter.

* * *

It is interesting to note how many of the fine technical achievements in the show rely upon exquisite handling of architectural detail. Notable are prints by John Taylor Arms, Samuel Chamberlain, Lawrence Kupferman, and Ernest D. Roth; while R. W. Woiceske and C. Jac Young (several of whose prints are shown in memoriam) uphold similar trend in the handling of rural snowscapes.

Simple geometric boiling down of subject matter brings directness to "Sand Dune Cabins," an aquatint by George Jo. Mess, and plays a part, also, in "Shadow Magic," a drypoint, by Martin Lewis.

Featured with the Jac Young group, as a memorial tribute, are aquatints by Earl Horter, whose "Junk Shop," "Light and Shadow," and "Along the Harlem" won him the Lea Prize respectively in 1932, 1933, and 1938.

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Boston Fans Believe Last Year's Contenders Will Be This Year's Champions

Four Home Runs Help Sox Take Over First Place

By the Associated Press

The early season setbacks of the Yankees, the surge of the Brooklyn Dodgers and the slow start of the Boston Bees have all contributed in keeping anyone but the immediate family interested in the condition of the Boston Red Sox.

But the Cronin clouters clamored for attention yesterday on the wings of some real power displayed while whacking out a 10-inning, 9-8 victory over the St. Louis Browns.

The Sox collected 12 hits, but what was important was the fact that four of them were home runs. Jim Tabor got two, Ted Williams and Manager Joe Cronin one each.

Yankees Win 8-4

That production was one home run more than the New York Yankees could manage in their 8-4 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

The Red Sox slugging put them into first place in the league—a position filled most of last year by their arch rivals, the Yankees.

Now, up Boston way at least, there is a distinct feeling that the last year contenders are going to be this year's champions.

Jim Tabor was the real hero of the game, his second homer tying the score in the ninth and his single against the left field wall with the bases loaded in the tenth bringing in Ted Williams with the winning run. Seven pitchers toiled with Joe Heving getting credit for the win and Johnny Whitehead getting a black mark for losing.

New York at .500 Mark

Meanwhile the Yankees managed to pull up to the .500 mark with a typical 8-4 victory over the White Sox. The Sox for six innings had visions of another southpaw, Edgar Smith, taming the champions, but all of a sudden the champs blew hot. Joe Gordon cleaned the loaded bases with a triple in the seventh and George Selkirk and Charley Keller clouted homers in the eighth. The victory gave Marvin Breuer his first big league victory, though he allowed 10 hits.

In the only other game played in the majors, the Boston Bees won their second game of the season behind the fine hurling and timely hitting of Bill Posedel—a 4-2 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The veteran righthander held the Cards to seven hits and started the Bees on their winning rally with a double in the sixth inning. Lon Warneke, Jack Russell and Bob Bowman shared the mound for the Cards, allowing a total of 10 hits.

Rain and cold weather put a crimp in the other contests.

Why the Dodgers Are Up There

Wide World

NEW YORK CITY—Pictured with Manager Leo (Lippy) Durocher are members of the Brooklyn Dodgers infield, whose stellar work in the spectacular start of the club this season has led many observers to label them best in the National League. Left to right: Leo Durocher, Herman Franks, catcher; Pete Coscarart, second base; Harold (Peewee) Reese, shortstop; Dolph Camilli, first base; and Cookie Lavagetto, third base.

Sports Around the Hub

As Massachusetts amateur golfers prepare to swing into their 1940 series of M. G. A. tournaments, Ted Bishop of Woodland will find himself with a man-sized task on his hands—that of trying to equal the record he set up last year. Of the 57 M. G. A. tournaments last summer, exclusive of championships, the Woodland sharpshooter won exactly 13, more than six times as many wins as any other Bay State golfer was able to achieve, for no one in the State figured in more than two tournament victories.

* * *

Bishop, in dominating the medal play scene, won six tournaments and tied two others, and in four-ball, won five, besides leading the Woodland four-ball team to its second successive league championship. More than that, Ted hung up the season's lowest competitive round when he fired a 65 on the revised Commonwealth course in the final tourney on the schedule.

* * *

On Monday the pro golfers of New England swing into their first regular event on the schedule, following the pro-press affair at Oakley last Monday. The pros will team up with the amateurs at South Shore.

* * *

M. I. T. crew enthusiasts were awaiting with interest the results of the Compton Cup regatta at Princeton today between boats from Tech, Harvard, and Princeton. The M. I. T. boys, it is felt, made a very creditable showing, even though they came in third in the Rowe Cup affair on the Charles last Saturday, for they were but a deck length in back of Syracuse, which in turn was a length and a half behind the Crimson.

* * *

Although we here in the East consider the Red Sox and Yankees the only serious pennant contenders in the American League, the Cleveland Indians, who open a three-game series at Fenway Park tomorrow, cannot be ignored. If Bob Feller and Johnny Allen come through on the mound, Oscar Vitt is going to be right up there in the thick of the battle.

* * *

Roy Weatherly, the short but heavily built Texan, is now in center field, and according to stories from the West, he is playing the game of his life. His defensive work has been sensational and his hitting timely. Young Lou Boudreau is anchored at shortstop.

* * *

For several years, rival players have talked about dissension within Cleveland's ranks. No club can win consistently with such a situation existing. But the West detects a new fire and dash in the play of the Indians, which should be a good sign.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Jim Tabor, Red Sox—His homer in the ninth tied the score and his single in 10th with bags loaded enabled Red Sox to whip Browns, 9-8.

Joe Gordon, Yankees—His batting and fielding paced Yankees to 8-4 victory over White Sox.

Bill Posedel, Bees—He allowed Cardinals seven scattered hits and struck out an equal number as Bees won second game of season, 4-2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	9	1	.900
Cincinnati	7	3	.700
New York	5	4	.556
Chicago	7	7	.500
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
St. Louis	4	8	.333
Boston	2	7	.222

Results May 3

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
New York-Chicago, cold.
Philadelphia-Cincinnati, cold.
Brooklyn-Pittsburgh, cold.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692
Cleveland	8	4	.667
Detroit	8	5	.615
New York	6	6	.500
Washington	6	7	.462
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Chicago	3	9	.250

Results May 3

Boston 9, St. Louis 8.
New York 8, Chicago 4.
Detroit-Philadelphia, rain.
Cleveland-Washington, cold.

College Lacrosse

By the Associated Press

Results May 3

At Springfield, Mass.: Tufts 14, Springfield 9.
At Princeton, N. J.: Maryland 9, Princeton 8.

College Track

By the Associated Press

At Durham, N. H.: Brown 73½, New Hampshire 61½.
At Hartford, Conn.: Massachusetts State 62, Trinity 43.

College Rugby

By the Associated Press

Result May 3

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 6, Yale 3.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Fenway Park — Ken. 0332

Box Score

Red Sox at Home

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney, rf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Cramer, cf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Williams, lf	4	3	2	6	2	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	0	0	0	11	2	0
Cronin, ss	4	1	1	4	3	3	0
Doerr, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	4	1
Tabor, 3b	4	3	3	9	0	3	1
Desautels, c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Bagby, p	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Wilson, p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Ostermueller, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	9	12	24	30	15	2
ST. LOUIS							
Strange, ss	5	1	1	1	1	6	0
Judnich, cf	6	1	1	4	3	0	0
McQuinn, 1b	5	2	2	3	10	1	0
Radcliff, lf	6	0	3	3	1	0	0
Hoag, rf	5	0	4	4	2	0	0
Clift, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	3	0
Heffner, 2b	5	2	1	1	5	4	0
Swift, c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Berardino	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Harshany, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Lary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Susce, c	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Kramer, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Laabs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
§Gallagher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitehead, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	8	15	19	¶28	17	0

*Batted for Swift in seventh. †Batted for Kramer in seventh. ‡Batted for Coffman in eighth. §Ran for Harshany in eighth. ¶One out when winning run scored.

Inng's	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	1—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0—8

Runs batted in, Williams 3, Tabor 3, Judnich 4, Hoag 3, Wilson, Radcliff, Cronin 2. Two-base hits, McQuinn, Williams. Home runs, Tabor 2, Williams, Judnich, Cronin. Hits, off Kramer, 6 in 6 innings; off Bagby, 12 in 6 2-3 innings; off Wilson, none in 2-3 inning; off Coffman, 1 in 1 inning; off Ostermueller, 1 in 1-3 inning; off Heving, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Whitehead, 5 in 2 1-3 innings. Left on bases, St. Louis 12, Boston 6. Sacrifices Desautels, Gallagher, Cronin. Base on balls, by Kramer 2, by Coffman, by Wilson 2, by Ostermueller, by Heving, by Whitehead 3. Struck out, by Kramer, by Bagby 2, by Whitehead 2, Heving 2. Double plays, Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; Strange, Heffner and McQuinn 2; Doerr and Cronin. Winning pitcher, Heving. Losing pitcher, Whitehead. Time, 2h. 37m. Umpires, Quinn, Pipgras and Summers. Attendance, 3,900 paid; 2,300 ladies.

Box Score

Bees at St. Louis

BOSTON	AB	R	H	O	A
Rowell 2b	3	0	0	2	2
Warstler 2b	2	0	2	1	0
Hassett rf	3	1	1	1	0
Cooney cf	3	0	0	1	0
West cf-rf	4	0	0	3	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	1	1	0	3
Ross lf	4	0	1	3	0
Loane lf	0	0	0	0	0
Scarsella 1b	3	0	2	7	1
Lopez c	4	0	1	7	1
Miller ss	4	0	1	2	3
Posedel p	3	2	1	0	0
Totals	36	4	10	27	9
ST. LOUIS	AB	R	H	O	A
S. Martin, 2b	5	0	2	2	3
Gutteridge, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Hopp, zzz	1	0	0	0	0
Orengo, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Medwick, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Mize, 1b	4	0	1	7	1
Padgett, c	3	0	1	9	1
Moore, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Marion, ss	2	0	0	0	4
Jones, x	1	0	0	0	0
Lake, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Warneke, p	2	0	0	1	0
Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Epps, zz	1	0	0	0	0
Bowman, p	0	0	0	0	0
J. Martin, zzzz	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	34	2	7	27	9

z—Batted for Marion in seventh.
zz—Batted for Russell in seventh.
zzz—Batted for Gutteridge in seventh.
zzzz—Batted for Bowman in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

Error—Rowell. Runs batted in—West, Ross, Warstler, Padgett. Two base hits—Slaughter, Posedel, Padgett. Stolen bases—Hassett, Cuccinello, Scarsella. Double play—Padgett and Mize. Left on bases—Boston 8, St. Louis 8. Bases on balls—off Posedel 3, off Warneke 1, off Russell 1, off Bowman 1. Struck out—by Posedel 7, by Warneke 3, by Russell 1, by Bowman 1. Hits—off Warneke 7 in 5 2-3 innings; off Russell 2 in 1 1-3; off Bowman 1 in 2. Wild pitch—Posedel. Passed ball—Padgett. Losing pitcher—Warneke. Umpires — Barr, Stewart and Magerkurth. Time—2:15. Attendance—835.

And Talking of . . . Camping

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Looking Forward—And Upward

LONDON — In order to prevent the possibility of German bombers finding them out—and, still more, in order to prevent the possibility of German bombers finding them in—campers on the eastern half of Britain this year are required to camouflage their tents. And they must reconcile themselves also to the fact that singing and chatting round the old camp-fire under the starry canopy of the skies is out. Just as the old camp-fire itself must be, after dark, and, for that matter, every glimmer of light from lamp or stove that could be seen by observers from above.

Subject to these restrictions, however—and a few rules and recommendations as to where tents should not be pitched—the camping community is able to go right ahead with plans for indulging in a form of outdoor recreation that has grown vastly in popularity here during recent years. Though the number free to indulge in it this summer is necessarily reduced by the number of people who now find themselves living under canvas, not just for pleasure, but on what you might term a professional basis—as members of the fighting services.

Inexpensive

A group of such young men accused me of possessing a wry sense of humor when I remarked to them the other day that the prospects for 1940 camping were attractive. But the statement is quite true, in its application to civilian holidays. Not least of all because camping is a cheap form of vocational amusement, which is more than you can say for paying hotel bills, boarding-house fees, transport expenses or income tax.

Be that as it may—and there is no particular reason to suppose that it will not be—a camping holiday is a summer project strongly favored by countless British devotees of cycling, canoeing, caravanning, mountaineering, walking—or just camping. And more than 8,000 of them who take the business with some seriousness are enrolled as members of the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland, a national organization officially recognized as representative and concerning itself all the time with the welfare of the fraternity (and sorority) for whose benefit it was established 30 years ago.

Then, the cult of lightweight camping was in its infancy. Now, the Camping Club has several Permanent Sites—four in Scotland—it furnishes members with lists of hundreds of places where campers are welcome, it arranges expeditions, lectures, and social functions, and it offers assistance generally, from headquarters in London, from Sectional centers, from District Associations and from the Permanent Sites.

Colors

These days the Camping Club is engaged in putting its members wise as to what is required of them when they pitch their tents in wartime Britain. Hence a communiqué, before me as I write, in which the C. C. relays the recommendations of the Ministry of Home Security and adds lucid instructions on certain matters. Such as the camouflaging of one's tentage, in the colors prescribed—dark brown or dark green for a ground area of less than 220 square feet, dark brown and dark green for an area greater than that. Caravan users, I notice, do not have to bother with the disguising of their peripatetic domiciles.

As to where people would be best advised to do their camping this year, the suggestions can almost be paraphrased and condensed into the terms of the celebrated admonition, "Go West, young man!" For it is only east of a line drawn down from Edinburgh through Birmingham to Southampton that tents must be camouflaged. In that area, too, exposed sites are to be avoided and encampments are to be limited to 20 tents.

Rules applicable all over the country are that camps should not be established within two miles of ports, dockyards, airdromes, barracks, military camps, large radio stations, munitions works, or other such objectives; and that camps should not be located near each other. Needless to say, "Black Out" regulations must be strictly observed.

Camping Club members are urged to pay the most careful attention to all points, because the Ministry of Home Security, realizing the recreational value of camping and expressing its sympathetic interest by reducing restrictions to a minimum, has, to quote the words of a Club official, "placed its trust in the Club that its members will . . . do nothing that can expose either themselves or those living in the neighborhood to danger; in other words, use ordinary common sense."

This year, camping in Britain will be just that. But in normal times advantage is taken of the pastime's international possibilities. In 1938, for example, an official party from the Camping Club of Great Britain and Ireland opened up a new phase by touring in the United States and Canada, and an international camping congress in Italy brought together 5,000 campers from 25 different countries.

Memories of happy undertakings like those are very refreshing today when it is so easy to forget that the ordinary folk in various lands basically desire to be friends with one another and share, among other things, the mutual interests they have on the common ground of outdoor recreation.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

Women's 1941 Golf

NEW YORK—The United States Golf Association has awarded the 1941 women's national championship to The Country Club, Brookline, Mass. The dates will be fixed later.

* * *

Cornell Wins in Boston

Cornell's hard-slugging baseball forces gained their fifth consecutive Eastern Intercollegiate League triumph Friday by overwhelming Harvard, 17-6, for a clean sweep of their home-and-home series.

The Ithacans, who tied the Crimson for the 1939 league title, clinched the game in the third inning by blasting Capt. Tom Healey and his relief, Johnny Schwede, for eight runs on a pass, two errors, six singles and Walter Scholl's homer with the bases filled.

Harvard hit Walker Sickles, who gained six league triumphs last season, freely but its ragged work afield, which resulted in 11 errors, sharply discounted its attack.

* * *

Boston Athletes Win

DURHAM, N. H.—Brown capitalized its strength in the dashes and field events Friday to gain a 73½ to 61½ victory in the dual meet with the University of New Hampshire.

Capt. Kenny Clapp of Brown paced his team by winning the 100 and 220 dashes in 10 and 22.2s, and John McLaughry, the Bruins' hammer throwing ace, won his specialty with a toss of 168ft. 11½in., a half-inch better than the heave of Mat Flaherty, one of his outstanding New England Intercollegiate rivals.

* * *

Fiske Trophy

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—David L. Rose of Westport, Conn., won the Fiske Trophy Friday as the best horseman in the Norwich University junior class.

The trophy is presented annually by Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske of Boston to the winner of the Norwich Junior Week Horse Show.

Rose won the competition by taking top honors in both the good hands and jumping classes, Richard J. Dwyer, Newton, Mass., was second, and Joseph C. Fowler of Barre, third.

* * *

Scharein to Bears

PHILADELPHIA—George Scharein, regular shortstop for the Phillies the last three years, was sent to the Newark Bears of the International League yesterday in part payment for rookie second baseman Herman Schulte. The Phils announced Rookie Bob Bragan, of Birmingham, Ala., would replace Scharein at short.

* * *

A. B, C. Bowling

DETROIT—Four of the country's outstanding bowlers — Ned Day, Les Fuller, Hank Marino and Billy Sixty—will roll postponed games today in minor events of the American Bowling Congress championships.

Yesterday, for the fifth consecutive day, the high 10 leaders in all four divisions held their positions. The H. C. Prange five of Sheboygan, Wis., paced the 80 teams in the five-man firing with 2,835. The Badgers opened with 960, hit 974 and then dropped to 901.

Ray Brown of Rochester, N. Y., rolled up the day's best series in the minor events with 204, 264 and 213 for 681 in the singles.

* * *

Yankees Recall Mills

NEW YORK—Colonel (Buster) Mills, right handed outfielder, who has had big league trials with the St. Louis Cardinals, the Boston Red Sox, the Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Browns, today was recalled by the New York Yankees.

A member of the Champions' Newark farm team, Mills has been hitting at a .222 clip in 11 games this season for the Bears.

Mills, a native of Ranger, Tex., will give the Yankees a needed replacement in the outfield where Joe Di Maggio and Jake Powell have been absent because of injury.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results May 3

At Champaign, Ill.: Michigan 8, Illinois 6.
At Minneapolis: Northwestern 6, Minnesota 1.
At Iowa City: Iowa 14, Chicago 3.
At Storrs, Conn.: University of New Hampshire 6, University of Connecticut 4 (11 innings).
At Canton, N. Y.: St. Michaels 5, St. Lawrence 4.
At Boston, Mass.: Cornell 17, Harvard 6.
At Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh 7, West Va. 3.
At New York: Georgetown 5, Fordham 4.
At Providence, R. I.: Providence Freshmen 3, Brown Freshmen 3.
At Springfield, Mass.: Tufts 7, Springfield 6.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results May 3

At Canton, N. Y.: St. Lawrence 6, St. Michaels 0.
At Amherst, Mass.: Amherst 6, Brown 3.
At Williamstown, Mass.: Williams 7, M. I. T. 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

L. S. (Larry) MacPhail advanced to presidency of Brooklyn Dodgers.

Three Years Ago

Carl Hubbell, Giants southpaw, won his third game of season and 19th in a row in two-year streak.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

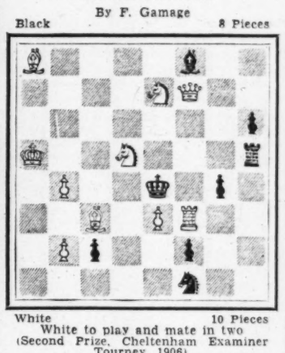
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 4, 1940

Problem No. 2241

By F. Gamage

Black — 8 Pieces



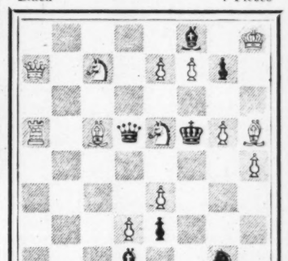
White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second Prize, Cheltenham Examiner Tourney, 1906)

Problem No. 2242

By F. Gamage

Black — 7 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Deutsche Schachzeitung, Nov. 1904)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2239. B-Kt4
No. 2240. 1. Q-Q7 threatens
2. Q-Q6ch
1. ——— KxKt
2. QxKt
1. ——— K-B3
2. Q-K7ch
1. ——— B-K3
2. QxBch

End-Game No. 509. White wins: 1 P-B5, PxP, 2 P-Kt6, PB8ch; 3 K-Kt2, K-K7; 4 P-Kt7; P-B8ch; 5 K-Kt3, P-B7; 6 P-Kt8(Q), P-B8(Q); 7 Q-B4ch, K-K8; 8 QxQch, KxQ; 9 K-B4 and wins

End-Game No. 510

Black — 5 Pieces

White — 5 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Subarev-Grigoriev, Leningrad, 1925. Black wins by very subtle play.)

Ventnor City Tournament

The following players have been invited to take part in the second invitation tournament to be held on the Municipal Pier, Ventnor City, New Jersey, from July 6 to 14: Mrs. Mary Bain, Sidney Bernstein, Harold Burdge, Jack W. Collins, Milton Hanauer, Jacob Levin, Edgar T. McCormick, Harry Morris, Fred Rainfeld, A. E. Santasiere, Herbert Seidman, and Olaf I. Ulvestad. Richard W. Wayne, president of the Ventnor City Chess Club, will be tournament director.

Manhattans Beat Marshalls

As usual, the team championship of the New York Metropolitan League was determined by the match between the Marshall Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club. This year the champion Marshalls suffered a reversal, losing by the score of 11-6, with one adjourned.

The game below, one of the most brilliant in the match, shows A. S. Pinkus in good form.

French Defense

Pinkus White	Smirka Black	Pinkus White	Smirka Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	13 P-B5!	P-R3(b)
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 Q-B4	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 B-Q3	QR-B
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	16 KR-K	Kt-Kt5(c)
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	17 Kt-Q4	KxBch
6 P-KR4	P-QB4(a)	18 RxKt	P-Kt5
7 BxB	KxB	19 PxP	PxP
8 P-B4	Kt-QB3	20 Q-Kt4	KR-K
9 PxP	Q-R4	21 KtxKP	Q-Kt3
10 Q-Q2	QxBP	22 QxPch	KxKt
11 Kt-B3	P-QR3	23 R-Kt3	Resigns
12 Castles	P-QKt4		

(a) An inferior variation. Recommended is 6 . . . P-KB3, but recent analysis favors White.

(b) If 13 . . . KKtxP; 14 KtxKt, KtxKt; 15 PxP, and Black cannot play PxP, on account of 16 Q-Kt5ch, etc. But the text is too slow, although if 13 . . . P-Kt5, for example, White has time for 14 Kt-K2. Black's position is very difficult, since White has control of the center, and is ahead in development.

(c) Black's attack never quite clicks, and the text permits White to play Kt-Q4 with telling effect. But once again, Black is faced with a strong attack and no likelihood of a successful defense.

Game from Preliminaries

Herbert Seidman, of Brooklyn College has an enterprising style. In the game below, from the third section of the preliminaries, he outmaneuvers his opponent and winds up with a Queen sacrifice.

French Defense

Seidman White	Ulvestad Black	Seidman White	Ulvestad Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 BxKt	Q-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 P-KKt4	Castles
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 Q-K	B-Q2
4 P-K5	P-QR3	19 Q-Kt3	K-R
5 P-B4	Kt-R3	20 B-Q3	P-B4
6 Kt-B3	P-QB4	21 PxPep	PxP
7 P-QR3	B-R4	22 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	23 Q-R4	QR-B
9 Castles	PxP	24 R-B3	R-B5
10 Kt-QR4	Q-B2	25 R-R3	P-R3
11 Kt-B5	B-Kt3	26 PxBP	Q-Q3
12 P-QKt4	Q-K2	27 BxR	QPxB
13 KKtxP	BxKt	28 P-B3	R-B2
14 PxB	QxP	29 K-B2	B-B3
15 B-K3	KtxKt	30 QxPch	Resigns

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results May 3

International League
All games postponed, rain and cold.

American Association
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 1.
Kansas City 4, Columbus 3.
Louisville 4, St. Paul 3 (12 innings).
Toledo-Milwaukee, cold.

Pacific Coast League
Seattle 8, Portland 8 (called 9th, rain).
San Francisco 5, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 6, San Diego 5.
Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 8.

Texas League
Beaumont 5, Houston 4.
Fort Worth 5, Dallas 4.
Shreveport 3, San Antonio 2.
Tulsa 6, Oklahoma City 4.

Southern Association
Knoxville 13, Birmingham 5.
Atlanta 1-6, Little Rock 0-3.
New Orleans 6, Nashville 5.
Memphis-Chattanooga, cold.

Eastern League
Scranton 2, Albany 1.
Williamsport 5, Hartford 2.
Wilkes-Barre-Binghamton, rain and cold.
Elmira-Springfield, wet grounds.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Leiber, Chicago, and Young, New York, .400.
Runs—Leiber and Galan, Chicago, 13.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 13; Lavagetto, Brooklyn, and Leiber, Chicago, 11.
Hits—Leiber, Chicago, 22; Slaughter, St. Louis, 17.
Doubles—Leiber, Chicago, and Padgett, St. Louis, 6.
Triples—Ross Boston, and Rucker, New York, 2.
Home Runs—Ott, New York and Coscarart, Brooklyn, 3.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 3; Werber Cincinnati, and Ross, Boston, 2.

American League

Batting—Cramer, Boston, .397; Wright, Chicago, .396.
Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 15; Williams, Boston, 14.
Runs batted in—Foxx, Boston, 22; Kuhel, Chicago, and Judnich, St. Louis, 12.
Hits—Cramer, Boston, 23; McCosky, Detroit, 20.
Doubles—Travis, Washington, 6; three tied with 5.
Triples—York, Detroit 3; seven tied with 2.
Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 5; four tied with 4.
Stolen bases—Case Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 4.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results May 3

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 8, Pennsylvania 1.
At Manchester, N. H.: Harvard 9, Brown 0.
At Kingston, R. I.: M. I. T. 5, R. I. State 4.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Fun for All

Harvard and Yale are among the eastern colleges having unofficial representative Rugby football teams. At the present time it is played only informally at both universities. No letter is awarded, no coaches are employed and the game is purely on its own for the pleasure the players derive from it. Practice is under the instruction of some Rugby player who is usually a graduate student, sometimes of Harvard or Yale, and sometimes from other colleges.

No such eligibility rules as govern regular student varsity sports are bothered with. There are no restrictions regarding whether a candidate did or did not play somewhere else in Rugby or any other sport. Graduates, undergraduates, and transfers may play, making the old English game democratic and cosmopolitan. A player at Harvard may attend a graduate school elsewhere and play for that team as well.

An example of this is Dave Colwell, former fullback who punted so well for the Yale varsity American football team a few years ago and then attended the Harvard graduate school. He has since taken to Rugby and played for Harvard against his old school, Yale. Last week end he was instrumental in helping Harvard defeat his Alma Mater.

The informality of Rugby has such compensations, but is never one to reach official recognition while permitted this freedom. Years ago Harvard and Yale varsity sports were not under the present-day restrictions. T. Henry Clarkson, one of the famous brothers of that name, won both Harvard and Yale varsity letters. He was a regular varsity outfielder at Harvard where he won his letter and then took other courses at Yale and returned to play against Harvard and won a Yale Y.

There have been many cases in which student athletes have won varsity letters in two or more colleges, but not so in the history of Harvard and Yale. And unless college sports regulations deteriorate, are abandoned entirely, or are conducted radically, Clarkson will be the one and only athlete to play for Harvard and Yale and gain official recognition.

We believe that Rugby will gain official recognition in the colleges some day, probably as a minor sport. At Harvard and Yale such recognition of course would automatically place the sport under the eligibility rules of these institutions and several players who now can enjoy the game would be barred. Perhaps it would be better to let Rugby alone and allow any and all students to take part if they wish.

* * *

An Hawaiian named Bill Sing of Hawaii is among the candidates for the Northwestern football team this spring. . . . The Navy varsity crew does not look very impressive this spring with defeats at the hands of Princeton and Columbia. . . . When Michigan won the N. C. A. A. and National A. A. U. swimming championships, it was the first time a college team had done it. And the Michigan coach expects a stronger team next winter.

WHERE TO DINE

BOSTON

SPRINGTIME
SALADS
You are sure to enjoy the fresh crispness of the delicious salads found nestling in the chipped ice on each of our serving counters. We serve them with rolls and butter for either twenty-five or thirty cents.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

Three Reasons Why . . . !
Connoisseurs of good food prefer to dine here. Good food, tastefully prepared . . Prompt, courteous service . . Cheerful, inviting atmosphere.
ENGLISH TEA ROOM
31 Newbury St. Near the Ritz-Carlton

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A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

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the food is as good as our name implies

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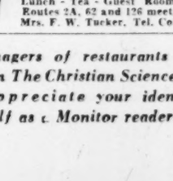
Brittany Coffee Shop

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Today or Tomorrow—
Or any day enjoy our delectable food served with a nicety you will appreciate in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon Noon to 2:30
Dinner 6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8
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The FAMOUS COLONIAL HOSTELRY
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In the Heart of Historic Concord
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Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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DINNER FROM 60c LUNCHEON FROM 45c
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FALMOUTH FORESIDE, MAINE
Catering to Luncheon and Bridge Parties
Serving the same fine food as at "The Baron Castine," Castine, Maine. Under same management. Daily noon to nine. Call 3-4280 for Reservations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Moisture Aids Wheat Growth But Crop Small

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—The critical May-June period of winter wheat growth to maturity, spring wheat sprouting and corn planting is at hand with most of the nation's agricultural belt better fortified than a month ago with moisture to withstand the hot weather ahead.

Nat Murray, crop expert, reported today the moisture situation improved materially in April with top soil conditions now near or above normal in most sections and subsoil seriously deficient only in the great plains.

Poor Start Cuts Prospects

However, because of its poor start last fall the winter wheat crop, which is later than usual, is not expected to be large, according to Chicago experts who conducted exhaustive surveys. They predicted a harvest of around 441,000,000 bushels, 122,000,000 smaller than last year and the third smallest in the past 22 years.

Nevertheless, with wheat priced above $1 a bushel, or more than 30 cents higher than a year ago, the market value of this crop would be close to $450,000,000 or $25,000,000 greater than the value of last year's actual harvest at this time of year. The prospective crop, plus a normal spring wheat harvest, means United States production this season may be slightly below normal domestic requirements but the largest carryover since 1933, expected to be near 290,000,000 bushles, will augment the supply.

While Mr. Murray's figures did not include good general rains the last two days of April they showed April 27 topsoil moisture condition ranged from 72 per cent of normal in Oklahoma to as high as 110 in some Atlantic states. The average for the country was 90.3 per cent, compared with 93.8 a year ago. Subsoil ranged from 31 per cent in South Dakota to 106 per cent in Georgia. The average was 69.1 per cent, compared with 60.9 a month ago and 82.3 a year ago.

Moisture Statistics

Following are soil moisture condition figures for principal grain producing states: Ohio topsoil 104 per cent of normal, subsoil 94; Indiana 99 and 78; Illinois 93 and 74; Minnesota 76 and 60; Iowa 91 and 69; Missouri 91 and 73; North Dakota 83 and 32; South Dakota 89 and 31; Nebraska 83 and 37; Kansas 83 and 55; Oklahoma 72 and 40; Texas 81 and 54; Montana 105 and 75; Washington 102 and 99; Oregon 100 and 100.

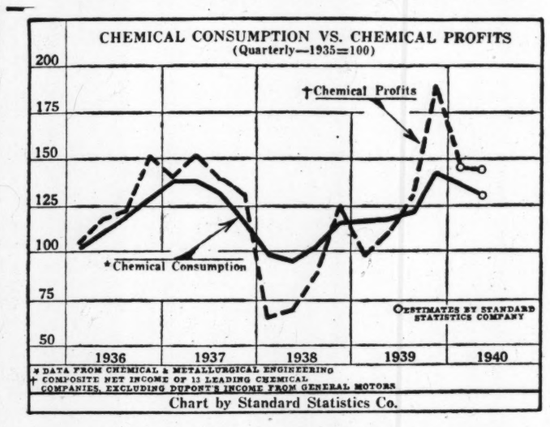
Most of the loss sustained by wheat prices the past week due largely to improved crop conditions and heavy marketings was regained toward the end of the period. Before the opening today wheat was only ¼-1 cent lower than a week ago. Diminished supplies of corn and good commercial demand caused prices of that grain to rise 1¼-2⅛ cents while oats gained ⅝-⅞. Rye lost ⅛-¾ and lard was unchanged to 5 lower, compared with a week ago.

Dividend Declarations

Initial

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bankers Nat Inv. "A & B"	6¼c	..	June 1	May 10
Do pf 5%	6¼c	..	June 1	May 10
International Prod	25c	..	June 1	May 15
Irregular				
Crown Zellerbach	25c	..	July 1	June 13
Lava Cap Gold Min	3c	..	June 29	June 10
Life and Casualty Co of Tenn	15c	..	July 1	June 14
Wash Ry & Elec (part units)	25c	..	May 31	May 15
Accumulated				
Chi Elec Mfg "A"	50c	..	May 15	May 11
Cushman's Sons, 7% pf	$1.75	..	June 1	May 15
Rayonier, Inc. pf	50c	..	May 27	May 17
Resumed				
Oliver United Filters, Inc. "B"	25c	..	May 20	May 10
Extra				
Amer Chicle	$1.25	..	June 15	June 1
Crcole pet	25c	..	June 15	May 31
Parker Rust-Proof	25c	..	June 1	May 15
Union Gas Co (Can), Ltd	20c	..	June 15	May 20
Increased				
Metal & Thermit Corp.	$2	..	June 10	June 1
Wash Ry & El	$10	..	May 31	May 15
Liquidating				
Ind Realty & Inv (St L)	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 25
Final				
United Molasses, Ltd.	17 1-10c	..	May 8	Apr. 11
Regular				
Alaska Pacific Salmon Co, 5% pf	50c	S	June 1	May 21
Allis Chalmers	25c	..	June 29	June 10
Amer Box Board, pf	17½c	Q	June 1	May 18
Amer Chicle	$1	Q	June 15	June 1
Atlantic Steel, 7% pf.	$3.50	S	May 1	Apr. 20
Cigelow-San Carpet pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Bloch Bros Tobacco Co.	37½c	Q	May 15	May 10
Catawissa Railroad Co. 5% 1st issue pf	$1.25	S	May 22	May 6
Do 2d issue pf	$1.25	S	May 22	May 6
Colonial Life Ins Co of America	$3	Q	May 6	May 2
Continental Casualty Co (Chicago, Ill.)	30c	Q	June 1	May 15
Creameries of Amer. pf	87½c	Q	June 1	May 10
Creole Pet	25c	..	June 15	May 31
Crown Cork & Seal, pf.	56¼c	Q	June 15	May 31
Crown Zellerbach, pf.	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 14
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Gannett Co pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Gen America Corp	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Goodall Secur Corp.	$1	..	May 1	Apr. 24
Gossard (HW)	25c	..	June 1	May 15
Greenfield Gas Lt 6% pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Huntington Water Crp 6% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 11
Do. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11
Ital-Argentine Elec Co American shares	75c	..	May 10	Apr. 30
Landis Mach	25c	Q	May 15	May 4
Nw Nat Life Ins	15c	S	May 10	May 6
Parker Rust Proof	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Pennsylv St Water Cp $7 pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 11
Philip Lg Dist Tel	42c	..	May 31	May 20
Do	42c	..	June 29	June 20
Potomac Elec Pw 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 15
June meric				
Pure Oil C 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 5½% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Radio Corp of Amer 1st pf	87½c	Q	July 1	June 7
Do B	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 7
Rheem Mfg Co	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Roxy Thea Inc pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 18
RoyaltyInc sh	A0.0031c	..	May 25	Apr. 30
St Joseph Water Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11
South Calif Water Co 6% pf	37½c	Q	June 1	May 15
T Haute Water Wks C 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Un Gas Co (Can)	20c	Q	June 15	May 20
Walgreen Co	40c	Q	June 20	May 20
Whitman (Wm) Co Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Williamsport Water Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 11

Chemical Consumption, Price Status Point to Good Profits



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Relatively well maintained demand for chemicals and stable to moderately higher prices indicate continuation of good profits for chemical companies in the months ahead. First quarter net income of 13 leading chemical companies (excluding du Pont's income from General Motors) was 46 per cent above a year earlier.

Livestock Prices Unsettled Late In Week; Hogs Slump

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Steer prices were fairly well maintained until late in the week, when buyers finally forced a 25-cent downturn on good and choice grades. However, prime bullocks as well as common and medium grades closed at steady levels. Wooled lambs advanced 25 cents while clippers made a 25-40-cent gain. Hogs averaging more than 160 lbs. lost 15-25 cents during the week. Heavy steers topped at $13.10, hogs closed at $6.35 down and the late top on wooled lambs held at $10.65.

While prime steers scaling more than 1500 lbs. reached $13.10 there was little in the run of value to sell upward from $12. Most of the week's supply sold in a range of $8.75-$11. Killers pounded away at the steer market with little success until late in the week, when a lower level was established on good and choice grades.

Meanwhile, steers eligible to sell $10 down drew enough killer and country competition to hold prices to a steady level. A sizable volume of southwestern bred yearlings turned at $9.75-10.25. Heifers also held to a steady basis, while cows closed weak to 25 cents lower. Vealers gained 50 cents and finished at $12 down and there was a fairly broad demand for weighty sausage bulls at $7-7.25.

Hogs slumped noticeably, under the influence of increased marketings and a set of lower fresh pork markets. The late top stopped at $6.35 with most packer purchases down from $6.15 and the bulk of good and choice 180-270 lb. arrivals at $6.00-6.15. Heavier butchers closed at $5.65-6, with most sows at $4.90-5.45.

Lamb receipts suggested a feedlot clearance and included a very small number of strictly choice offerings. Final sales of wooled lambs were mostly 25 cents higher than late last week, best consignments turning at $10.65, with clippers at $9.40. Most wooled lambs sold this week at $10.40-10.60, with the bulk of clippers at $9.25-9.40.

A small number of native spring lambs cashed at $11-12 and a few wooled ewes brought $5-5.50. Shorn ewes turned at $4-4.50, culls at $3-3.50 and canners down to $2 and less.

Dividend Meetings

Important companies scheduled to hold dividend meetings next week, as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, are:

Monday, May 6

Coca-Cola Co. ($3 Cl. "A" & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Coca-Cola International Corp. (Com. & Cl. "A") (11 a. m.).

General Motors Corp. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (4 p. m.).

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Simonds Saw & Steel Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Tuesday, May 7

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).

Collins & Aikman Corp. (5 per cent Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Cushman's Sons, Inc. (7 per cent Pfd.) (2 p. m.).

Fajardo Sugar Co. of Porto Rico (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).

Murphy (G. C.) Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

Spear & Co. ($5.50 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (11 a. m.).

Union Tank Car Co. (Com.).

Wednesday, May 8

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Cl. "A" & "B") (2:30 p. m.).

Continental Can Co. ($4.50 Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.).

Eastman Kodak Co. of N. J. (6 per cent Pfd. & Com.) (11:30 a. m.).

International Mining Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.).

U. S. Gypsum Co. (7 per cent Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Thursday, May 9

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc. (Com.) (2 p. m.).

Underwood Elliott Fisher Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.).

Packard Profit Down

NEW YORK (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company reported March quarter net profit of $38,409, equal to less than one cent each on 15,000,000 shares of capital stock, compared with $230,329, or 1 cent, in the 1939 March quarter.

Commodity Prices Show Further Rise In April 27 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices continued to show gains in the week ended April 27 largely as a result of the further sharp rise in market prices for farm products and foods, the Department of Commerce reported. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index rose 0.6 per cent in the week to 79.0 per cent of the 1926 average.

Since the first week in April wholesale prices have advanced from 77.6 to 79.0, an increase of 1.8 per cent. Aside from farm products and foods, the only other groups showing fractional advances during the week were chemicals and drugs and miscellaneous commodities.

Influenced by the rise in farm products and in certain import items, the raw materials group index advanced 1.4 per cent. The index for manufactured products rose 0.2 per cent, while that for semimanufactured commodities remained unchanged from last week. Industrial commodity prices, represented by the index for all commodities other than farm products and foods, declined 0.1 per cent, while nonagricultural commodities, as measured by the index for all commodities other than farm products, advanced 0.1 per cent.

Commodity groups	(1926-100) Apr. 27 1940	Apr. 20 1940	PC chgs to Apr.27,'40 from— Mar. 30 1940	Apr. 29 1939
All commodities	79.0	78.5	+1.4	+ 3.8
Farm products	71.6	69.6	+5.1	+12.1
Foods	72.8	71.9	+4.3	+ 6.1
Hides and leath prd	102.5	102.5	+0.5	+12.4
Textile products	71.5	71.4	—1.4	+ 7.4
Fuel and light mat	72.3	72.4	0	+ 2.8
Metals and met prd	94.9	95.3	—0.6	+ 1.1
Building materials	92.7	92.8	—0.4	+ 3.7
Chemicals and drugs	77.5	77.4	+0.4	+ 2.2
Housefurnishing gds	89.7	89.7	+0.2	+ 3.6
Misc commodities	76.9	76.8	+0.4	+ 2.9
Raw materials	73.9	72.9	+2.9	+ 7.7
Semimanufac artic	79.5	79.5	0	+ 7.3
Manufactured prods	81.7	81.5	+0.9	+ 1.6
All commodities other than farm prod	80.6	80.5	+0.6	+ 2.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.5	82.6	—0.4	+ 2.1

Security Offerings Largest in 9 Weeks

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended May 2 totaled $114,449,664, the largest volume in nine weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The week's issues included the biggest public rail financing in 13 years, an offering of $81,602,000 Union Pacific 3½ per cent refunding bonds.

The demand for new money was small, however, accounting for only 15 per cent of the total. The remainder represented refunding of existing obligations.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$16,078,864	$30,530,861	$43,004,250
Public utility		10,250,000	133,000
Railroad	81,602,000		
Industrial	3,000,000	4,200,000	1,078,900
Miscellaneous	1,482,300	6,205,000	550,000
Stock	12,286,500	5,767,427	842,518
Total	114,449,664	56,953,288	45,608,668

Excess Reserves $10,000,000 Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of banks declined $10,000,000 to $6,110,000,000 in the week ended May 1.

The Federal Reserve Board said the decrease was a temporary change due to the usual increase of money in circulation for month-end pay roll requirements.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Any decisive change for the better in the character of news from Europe may be expected to add to rallying tendencies.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Crude rubber: The advance has been rather rapid and culminated Friday in the largest trading of the year. Therefore suggest caution in following advances for the time being.

Cocoa: Fear of increased shipping rates and further dislodgement of carrying tonnage in the event of involvement of additional countries of Europe and the East, in the war, are providing the major influences at present.

Hides: While the long-term outlook for hides continues favorable nearby prospects are extremely irregular.

Heard in Wall Street

Those who look in the paper and pulp industry for some single standard product, like number two hard red winter wheat in the wheat market, to use as a gauge of prices or activity, will look in vain. There is no one pulp or paper market. Not only, for example, is it impossible to substitute sulphate for sulphite pulp in a paper mill, but it is even difficult and expensive to substitute Rayonier's bleached sulphite for International Paper's bleached sulphite in a given rayon-spinning operation without the spoilage of several thousand pounds of product in the change-over. Though the output is huge, the pulp industry's product is custom-tailored like steel.

Chief shortage is in unbleached sulphite, which means that the same shortage and the same appreciation will extend to the bleached product as well—bleaching adds from $5 to $10 per ton to the price. Unbleached sulphite in recent years was America's largest pulp import. With the rapid expansion of the sulphate pulp industry in the South in the last four years, the United States is virtually self-sufficient in sulphate pulp. Contrariwise last year it consumed 1,360,000 tons of unbleached sulphite pulp though the country's capacity is only round 1,050,000 tons.

Investors in pulp and paper shares need not fret about the apparent slowness with which prices have been marked up. They are volatile enough. In 1937 there was tremendous over-ordering, particularly from Japan, biggest rayon-making nation and apparently most speculative of trading communities, as witness the recent gyrations of silk. Rayon makers all over the world had just about finished working off pulp stocks accumulated in the 1937 speculation when the war came along. Now they are stocking up again.

Rayonier was a west coast pulp company which decided to go into the sulphite business supplying rayon makers, thereby cutting into International Paper's near-monopoly. With the help of du Pont engineers they built an $8,000,000 Florida plant. Some rayon makers now buy half their pulp from International, half from Rayonier, just in case. A two-cent mark-up in rayon prices is predicted for the fall, one cent for higher pulp costs, one for higher wage costs. Maybe it won't come; the rayon companies dislike to reverse their usual policy of marking prices down, not up.

* * *

Some people here, otherwise bearish on the general market, are saying that utilities are in for a spectacular upswing. Reasoning is chiefly political—that as the New Deal's star wanes the utilities' fortunes rise. Not even a modification of the Utility Act would be necessary, Congress having worded it so that it can be used not only as text for taking the whole utility map apart but for leaving it approximately as it is.

* * *

The Department of Commerce announces that American industry in 1939 consumed 1,679 tons of synthetic rubber. That was more than twice 1938. It doesn't include koroseal (Goodrich) nor pliofilm (Goodyear). It contrasts with about 580,000 tons of natural rubber used.

* * *

Among other things the omnibus transportation bill increases the RFC's authorization to buy rail obligations to $500,000,000 in excess of advances made before January 1, 1935; limit now is $350,000,000. Also it extends permissible maturity of these loans from the present 1945 up to 1955.

* * *

The encyclopedic Commodity Year Book just out, this year, called "Commodities in Industry," exceeds in scope and coverage the initial 1939 volume. It covers 75 commodities, about 20 more than last year, and tells more about them. Feature this year is a description for each leading commodity of its chief manufacturing processes. The review of the previous year is again given, for each staple, somewhat shorter this year; the statistics are more complete, and of course brought up to date from the previous volume, some 625 statistical tables and 150 charts covering commodities from aluminum to zinc.

The book was designed last year primarily for commodity brokers, dealers, and traders, but the additions this year are designed to make it of greater value to purchasing agents, sales managers, and other industrial interests. Hence, the addition of such commodities as glass, coal, petroleum, and even of electric power. Particularly for the description of industrial processes, material was obtained from some 150 corporations, trade associations, government bureaus, etc. Special articles cover the effect of war on commodity prices, modern weather forecasting, the growth of synthetics and other subjects. The writer of this column was associate editor. $7.50; 720 pages.

* * *

A 40,000-word summary of a round-table discussion on the utilities appears in the current issue of the Savings Bank Journal, with direct quotes from Ben Cohen, Sam Ferguson, Harry Gifford, Sydney Mitchell, Leland Olds, Burt (Senator) Wheeler, and many other well-known names on both sides of the fence.

H. F.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s 45-43	109.16	109.16	109.16
3 4¼s 52-47	120.25	120.25	120.25
1 2½s 53-49	106.3	106.3	106.3
4 2½s 52-50	106.6	106.6	106.6
10 2¼s 53-51	103.31	103.31	103.31
1 2⅞s 60-55	108.6	108.6	108.6
1 2¾s 59-56	107.6	107.6	107.6

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.23	107.23	107.23

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	82	81½	81½
3 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73¾	73½	73½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
1 Am&For P5s 2030	65½	65½	65½
13 Am T&T 5½s 43	107 15-32	107	11-32
1 Am W W &E6s75	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Arm Del 4s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 AT&SF aj 4s 95	107	107	107
3 AT&SF 4½s5C-A262	109	109	109
2 B&O 95 st A	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 B&O 2000 st D	26	26	26
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	65½	65½	65½
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	134	134	134
6 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅞	107½	107½
5 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	91⅜	91⅜	91
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	98	98	98
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	45½	45½	45½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	95¾	95⅝	95¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	95	95	95
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Can Pac 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	79	79	79
7 Can Pac 4½s '60	73¼	73	73
20 Can Pac 4s perp	60½	60¼	60¼
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	47	47
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4 Certain-td 5½s '48	81⅞	81½	81½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅞	99¾	99¾
17 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	105½	105½	105½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13½	13½	13½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	15	15
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15	15	15
51 Chic Gt West 4s '59	30	29¾	30
6 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¼	6¼
10 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	2½	2½	2½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
4 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅞	6	6
3 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	50	50	50
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	109	109
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106½	106⅛	106⅛
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	95	95	95
1 Childs Co 5s '43	52	52	52
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm4½s"77C	68½	68½	68½
6 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	105	105	105
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105	105	105
1 Col & Tol 4s '55	110½	110½	110½
7 Comwlth Edcv3½s'58	129½	129½	129½
1 Conn RdLA¼s'51st	110	110	110
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	110	110	110
5 Con Edis 3½s '48	107½	107½	107½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	109	109	109
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
11 Con Ed cv 3¼s '51	106½	106½	106½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	109	109
5 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108	108	108
5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	105½	105½	105½
10 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55⅝	55½	55½
1 D & R G West 5s '55	2½	2½	2½
2 Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	15	15
12 Erie rgf 5s '75	15	14⅞	15
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
18 Erie cv 4s '53 B	23	22¾	22⅞
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	63	63	63
3 Erie Gene 6s '57	70	70	70
1 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Fla E Cst 4¾s 59	53	53	53
5 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105	104⅞	105
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	69½	69½	69½
18 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105	104¾	105
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor Ry 4½s 77 E	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111	111	111
3 Housatonic 5s 37	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2 Houst'n Oil Tx 4¼s54	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47½	47½	47½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	46½	46½
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	113¼	113¼	113¼
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	65¾	65½	65¾
1 Int Paper 6s'55	102	102	102
1 Int Paper 5s'47	103	103	103
17 Int T&T 4½s'52	34¼	33½	34
11 Int T&T 5s'55	37¾	37½	37½
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s'90	86	86	86
3 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	37	36⅞	37
5 Keith (B F) 6s'46	103	103	103
2 Leh&NY 4s '45	34	34	34
1 LehVal5s 2003 asd	14	14	14
1 LVal4½s 2003asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Liggett&M 5s '44	125	125	125
18 Loews 3½s '46	104¼	104	104
1 LongIslrfg 4s '49	95	95	95
2 Louisia&Ark5s '69	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	44½	44½	44½
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27	27	27
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1½	1½	1½
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19⅛	19	19
6 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18⅞	19
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	32	32	32
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	41½	41½	41½
6 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 NEngT&T 4½s '61 B	128	128	128
1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	38	38	38
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37	37	37
2 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58¼	58½
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅝	52½	52½
10 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	55¼	55¼	55¼
1 NY Dock cv 's '47	56	56	56
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	55¾	55¾	55¾
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117	117	117
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20½	20½	20½
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20½	20½	20½
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	35	35	35
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19½	19½	19½
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1 Niagara Falls P2½s '66	110	110	110
2 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96 reg	132	132	132
5 Nor Am Co 4s '59	108¾	108½	108½
2 Nor Am So 3¾s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106	106	106
8 Nor Pac 1½s 2047	58¾	58⅝	58¾
1 Nor Pac 's 2047 C	52	52	52
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48	48	48
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1 Or-WashRR&N4s'61	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	106¾	106⅜	106⅝
3 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
1 Pen Co 4s '63	43	43	43
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	104½	104½	104½
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	101	101	101
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108⅞	108¾	108¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Pen RR 4s '48	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	91½	91½	91½
2 PhelpsDodge3½s'52cld	87⅞	87½	87½
4 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Phillips Pet 3s 48	106	106	106

Dow-Jones Averages

	Ind 30	Rails 20	Util 15
Today's close*	147.57	30.87	25.01
Net change	—.08	—.09	—.01
Previous close	147.65	30.78	25.02
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	144.65	29.78	24.02

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111	111	111
3 Housatonic 5s 37	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
2 Houst'n Oil Tx 4¼s54	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	47½	47½	47½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53½	53½	53½
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	46½	46½
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	113¼	113¼	113¼
15 Int Hydro El c

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 1,070,750
1940 volume to date 74,944,238
1939 volume to date 85,345,845

Stock Market Trend Uneven In Slow Trade

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Attempts to rally the stock market today met with scant success.

Trends were indifinite at the opening and, at the start of the final hour, gains and losses of fractions to around a point were pretty evenly divided. Dealings were slow throughout.

While better business prospects at home seemed to bolster trading sentiment moderately, the cloudy European war picture served to keep commitments light.

Among share gainers were Douglas Aircraft, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, Pennsylvania, Texas Corp., U. S. Rubber and Sears Roebuck.

Inclined to lag were Boeing, Glenn Martin, Du Pont, General Electric, Westinghouse, Phelps Dodge, Loft, International Paper, Consolidated Edison and Bethlehem Steel.

Italian Bonds Rally

While Italian loans rallied moderately today from Friday's severe losses, others in the foreign list were subjected to fresh pressure in the bond market.

Price trends were muddy in the domestic corporate section, with most changes confined to fractions.

Gains ranging to more than 2 points were scored among foreigns by Rome 6½s, Italy 7s and Italian public utilities 7s.

With prices in the overseas sector fluctuating in close tune with trans-Atlantic news, hints central Europe might be the next theater for the war led to liquidation of loans of countries which might be involved.

Hungary 4½s chalked up another new low for the year with a loss of more than a point. Yesterday the issue plunged around 5 points.

Other foreign lower included Canada 4s, Japan 6½s and Denmark 6s. Losses were comparatively small.

Depressed in the domestic division were International Hydro Electric 6s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Northwestern 4¾s of '49 and Parmelee Transportation 6s, the last off around 3.

Marked up were Goodrich 4¼s, N. Y. Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Santa 4s of '95.

A few sales of U. S. Governments appeared on the tape at declines running to around ¼ point.

Boston Edison Plans 4-to-1 Stock Split

Directors of Boston Edison Company have voted to issue a call for a special stockholders' meeting on May 28 for the purpose of requesting a reduction in the par value of Edison stock from $100 to $25 and an exchange for new stock on a 4 to 1 basis.

At the conclusion of the directors' meeting, President Frank D. Comerford made the following explanation:

"A reduction in the par value of Boston Edison stock from $100 to $25 will permit a more general distribution and opportunity for the public to participate in the company's earnings. Many individual stockholders and others who would like to become stockholders have suggested this. We have had similar requests from employees who would like to invest in their company but cannot do so because of the high price per share.

"It is also believed that the reduction will be of advantage to the company in obtaining future capital requirements, as experience has demonstrated that a stock with a par of $25 can be better distributed than a stock with $100 par."

Allis-Chalmers Net Up Sharply Over '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. reported for the March quarter net income of $969,868, equal to 54 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $710,277 or 40 cents a share in the 1939 March quarter.

Unfilled orders on March 31 totaled $21,313,400 against $19,730,594 at the close of 1939 and $12,367,518 on March 31, 1939.

The company makes heavy electrical machinery, farm implements and other industrial equipment. Its plant is at Milwaukee, Wis.

Union Bag Earnings Rise Sharply in First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Bag & Paper Corp. reported for the first quarter net income of $725,431, equal to 57 cents a share compared with $15,489, of 12 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

Alexander Calder, President, said sales also showed considerable gains over the preceding quarter and the first quarter last year.

"Sales for the 12 months ended March 31," asserted Mr. Calder, "amounted to $18,589,681, which is the highest amount for any 12 months' period since our Savannah (Ga.) plant was built."

Widow of Coster-Musica Protests U. S. Tax Claim

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Carol E. Coster, Fairfield, Conn., widow of F. Donald Coster-Musica, protested to the tax appeals board against the Treasury's claim she owed $220,274 in income taxes for 1929 and 1931 to 1937 inclusive as transferee of her husband's assets.

Mr. Costa-Musica, a drug company executive, committed suicide in 1938.

Mrs. Coster contended the assessment was barred by the statute of limitations.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	49	48⅝	49	M'y 3
9	7⅛	Adams Express	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
27½	21	Adam-Millis (1)	1	24	24	24	Apr30
19½	16⅞	Addressog (1.40)	3	17¾	17⅛	17¾	M'y 3
58⅛	46½	Air Reduc (1a)	4	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ¼
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	29	6	6	6	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	6	¾	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	10	10	10	M'y 3
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	12¼	11¾	11¾	M'y 3
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 2
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl(¼e)	4	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	— ¼
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
182	171	Al Ch &Dye (6)	2	179	179	179	
14	11¾	Allied Kid(.80)	2	12	12	12	M'y 3
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
73½	63¾	Allied Strs pf(5)	4	73½	73½	73½	+ ¼
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	7	33⅞	33	33	— ⅜
16	13¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	14	14	14	M'y 3
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	M'y 3
58½	53	Amerada Cp(2)	4	55	55	55	
21	17½	AmAgCh(.30e)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	M'y 3
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	69½	69	69½	— ¾
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	7	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	13	9⅛	8⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
45¾	38	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	
116½	112	Am Can (4)	12	115¾	114½	114½	M'y 3
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	5	174¾	174¾	174¾	M'y 3
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	9	29⅝	28⅜	28⅞	— ½
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	3	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¾
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C(.80e)	5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf(5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	AmColtype(¼e)	1	8½	8	8	M'y 3
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	4	7	7	7	
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am&For Pow	5	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	18	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	1	20½	20½	20½	
28¼	21¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	24½	24½	24½	
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr26
50½	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	21	49¾	49⅛	49¾	— ¼
6⅜	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	5	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
38	32⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Apr29
66¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	2	63	62½	62½	M'y 3
37⅜	29⅜	Am Ice	2	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	M'y 3
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	1	31⅜	31	31	M'y 3
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
45	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Apr26
57	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	55⅜	55¼	55¼	M'y 3
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	5	20	19½	19½	— ¼
63	51⅝	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	58½	58½	58½	—1½
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
33⅜	25⅜	Am M & Metal	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	M'y 2
25	21½	Am Metal (1e)	10	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	M'y 3
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	-	Am Power & Lt	12	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL 6 pf(2¼k)	6	57	56½	57	+1
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	1	48½	47½	47¾	+ ¼
10⅝	8	Am Rad & St S	32	8	8	8	
17½	13⅝	Am Roll Mill	25	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	67	67	67	M'y 2
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
11⅜	9½	Am Seat (½g)	5	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	M'y 3
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	16	49½	48⅜	48⅜	
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	M'y 3
70	60	Am Snuff (3a)	1	60	60	60	M'y 3
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F(1½e)	24	28⅜	28½	28½	
14⅜	12	Am Stores (¼e)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 3
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	21½	21½	21½	M'y 3
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	87⅞	87¼	87¼	M'y 1
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y 2
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	15	174⅛	173⅞	174	+ ⅝
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	5	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	90	90	90	
151	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	7	151	150½	151	M'y 3
5¾	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 3
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	101	101	101	M'y 3
12	7	Am Woolen	13	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
52½	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
8⅜	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	7	6⅞	7	
45½	39	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	44½	44½	44⅜	Apr30
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	1	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	1	36	36	36	M'y 3
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr30
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14½	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3⅝	3	3	— ½
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅞
110⅛	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	M'y 3
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	59	59	59	
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	5	40⅞	40½	40½	— ⅝
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr30
9½	7½	Artloom Corp	5	7½	7½	7½	M'y 1
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	M'y 2
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	M'y 2
45	36⅜	Associates In (2)	1	42½	42½	42½	M'y 2
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	4	22⅜	21¾	21¾	
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅞
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	21¼	20¼	21¼	M'y 3
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	5	22	20½	20½	Apr30
25	20½	Atl Refining (1)	64	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
110	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	M'y 1
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	48	47½	47½	M'y 3
77	63	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	77	77	77	M'y 3
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	M'y 3
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	5	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	

B

18¾	14	Bald Loco ct	66	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6	6	6	M'y 3
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	3	12	11¾	12	M'y 3
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	Apr29
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	9	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	4	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
35¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	3	32¾	32½	32½	M'y 3
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	M'y 2
9⅞	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y 2
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Av (1e)	2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
56¾	53½	Ben In L pf(2½)	2	55	54	54	M'y 3
39	35¼	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	35¾	35¼	35¼	M'y 3
86	70⅛	Beth Steel (2¼e)	36	85	83½	84	— ½
125	115	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	124⅞	124¾	124¾	M'y 3
34½	25¼	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	M'y 3
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	4	21	20¼	21	M'y 3
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	15	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
29⅝	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
29¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	6	28½	28	28	M'y 3
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	21¾	Borg-Warn (⅓e)	2	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr24
36⅝	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	17	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
39⅝	38	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	M'y 3
53¾	50¼	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51½	51½	51½	M'y 3
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 3
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	10	23¼	25⅛	23¼	
107	49	Bkly-Man Tr pt	2	107	107	107	M'y 1
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
37½	35	Brown Sh (½e)	1	37½	37¼	37½	Apr30
29½	21¼	Bucyrus-Erie	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	4	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	1	31½	31½	31½	
33	28¾	Bullova Wat(2a)	1	29½	29¼	29¼	M'y 3
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	7	20¼	19¾	20	M'y 3
12½	10⅛	Bur Ad M(.20e)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	1	4½	4½	4½	
7⅜	6½	Butler Br (.15e)	3	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	M'y 2
23¼	20⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 3
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	2	14	13½	13½	M'y 1

C

26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¾e)	1	24	24	24	M'y 3
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1⅜	1½	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	12	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 3
19½	13¼	Camp Wy.(.65e)	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	3	19¾	19½	19¾	
68⅜	43¼	Canadian Pacific	3	51¼	51¼	51¼	
40½	37¾	Cannon M (⅓e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
6	5	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5½	5½	M'y 3
29¼	23	Carpent (½e)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	3	3	3	M'y 2
75	66	Case (J1) Co	4	67½	67½	67½	M'y 3
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
35½	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	5	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	— ½
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ¼
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	24¾	24	24¼	M'y 3
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y 3
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y 3
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	12	10¾	10½	10½	M'y 3
6	5	Century Rib M	2	5	5	5	M'y 2
41½	36	Cerro de Pas(2e)	4	36	35½	35½	— ½
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
30¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	5	29¼	28½	28¾	M'y 3
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	25	25	25	Apr26
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Apr26
47⅜	41¼	Ches Corp	2	41½	41½	41½	
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	1½	1½	1½	M'y 3
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 3
2¼	1½	Chi Great W pf	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 2
10	10	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
12⅛	9⅝	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y 3
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	3	12	12	12	M'y 3
35⅞	33¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	M'y 3
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	48	48	48	Apr30
⅜	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y 2
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 2
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr30
16⅜	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	3	14	14	14	— ½
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	8	86⅜	85¾	85¾	
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	4	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	City Stores	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 1
40¼	28	Clark Eq (1¼e)	2	38	38	38	M'y 3
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	5	40⅜	40	40⅜	M'y 3
41½	34⅞	Climax M. (1.20)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ½
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	126	126	126	M'y 3
63	60½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'y 3
20	15¼	Colgate P (½)	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'y 3
21⅝	17	Col Fuel & Iron	4	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	M'y 3
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	2	24¾	24½	24½	M'y 3
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 3
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	35	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	89½	88½	88½	M'y 3
8½	6⅝	Colum Pict	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 3
23½	19½	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 1
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	92	92	92	M'y 3
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	4	45	44½	44½	— ½
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
56	51	Coml Inv Tr (4)	6	51	50	50	— ¼
113	107	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	M'y 3
16⅝	13	Coml Solvents	40	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
1⅛	1	Com'th & South	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	7	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr25
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 3
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	13	28⅜	28	28	— ¾
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (⅜e)	13	13	12¾	12¾	M'y 3
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop. (.15e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	41	32	31⅜	31⅜	— ½
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¾
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind		⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	1	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	42	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 3
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅜
19½	14⅝	Container (½e)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	1	Cont Bak (B)	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ¾
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	7	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅛
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115½	115½	115½	M'y 2
9¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	M'y 3
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	6	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	30	30	30	M'y 3
25½	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	40	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	66½	64¼	66⅜	M'y 3
65⅞	58½	Corn Prods (3)	2	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	
176	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	178	178	178	Apr30
7½	4⅜	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
24¼	19⅛	Crane Co	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
105	98	Crane cv pf (5)	1	98

Commerce and Finance

I. B. A. Head Sees Congress More Sympathetic Toward Business

Business and Industry

Retail Sales 6 to 10 P. C. Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores at leading centers of distribution this week trailed under last week, but averaged 6 to 10 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Ready-to-wear continued to lag behind in most retail divisions," the credit agency said. "In coat and suit departments, sales totals were frequently running under a year ago for the season to date."

Giving a boost to total volume, however, were satisfactory homeware and automobile business.

"Sheets and pillowcases, curtains, slipcovers, electrical appliances, and summer rugs were said to be moving briskly in most cities," the agency added. "Paint, hardware and wallpapef reached peak seasonal proportions after a tardy start."

"Comparisons reported by individual centers still varied widely but increases over last year appeared in the great majority. Rural buying was said to be stronger than a few weeks ago, and in general year-to-year comparisons were more favorable for stores in farm areas than for city department stores.

"A breakdown by broad geographical divisions revealed the following percentage gains over a year ago: New England 1 to 3, East 4 to 8, Middle West 3 to 10, South 8 to 15, Southwest 7 to 12, Northwest and Pacific Coast 5 to 12."

Wholesale trade showed up "somewhat better" than retail business, the agency reported, adding:

"While the trend of wholesale business was still partly obscured by spottiness, total turnover appeared to be on the upgrade compared with earlier in the year.

"The most significant increase was in the number of orders. There was little change apparent in the size of individual commitments—wholesalers reported very little stock or line buying and in some lines ordering was said to be practically on a day-to-day basis."

Big Shipyard Deal Seen as Richmond Concern Chartered

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) — The Newport Corporation, a firm with a capitalization of 300,000 shares which is authorized to take over and construct shipyards, and to build ships, turbines, machinery, automobiles, airplanes, arms, ammunition and other steel products, was chartered by the State Corporation Commission. Its home office will be in Richmond.

Officers of the new firm, all New Yorkers, were listed as John R. Fell, president; George Leib, vice-president, and J. Lawrence Pagen, secretary-treasurer. Directors in addition to these executives will be Philip F. Siff, Stewart S. Hawes and Edwin Gibbs, also of New York.

The incorporators were E. Randolph Williams, Wirt P. Marks and Irvin O. Craig, all Richmond attorneys. They would not discuss the new corporation.

The News Leader said it was believed that the new corporation will be linked with plans by which a group of New York bankers are seeking to acquire the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, Va., one of the world's largest shipyards. Reports of the sale of the big shipyard, with assets said to be worth $70,000,000, were first published in New York on April 30.

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WOOD WOOL MANUFACTURERS
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INTEREST BEGINS MAY 10

Cargo Risk Insurance in News As Rates to War Areas Advance

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the sharp increase in American export business and the kaleidoscopic changes of international status on the high seas since the war went to Norway, American business men have found themselves much dependent on a branch of insurance which is rapidly becoming an important source of news here—war-risk insurance on the high seas.

This week, for instance, war-risk rates here on cargoes on American ships going to the Mediterranean were raised 50 per cent to 1½ per cent of the value of the cargo and rates on all other flag vessels were doubled to 4 per cent. Rates on American ships to the East and Far East, however, were raised to 2 per cent, or actually higher than to the Mediterranean, and on other flag vessels to 4½ per cent.

Such changes are frequent and extremely disconcerting to both exporters and importers here, but from the insurance companies' viewpoint they are naturally unavoidable. The companies try to keep the rates down to fair levels but increased risks force increased rates, and the committee of the American Cargo War Risk Re-Insurance Exchange has to maintain a constant and careful study of every development the world around which may increase or decrease the risks they take from the war.

The present marine war-risk insurance originally developed out of marine insurance, which is probably the oldest of all forms of insurance. Up to the time of the Napoleonic war marine insurance, largely written at Edward Lloyd's coffee house, covered everything from shipwreck to piracy, including all the accidents of war, privateering, etc. Shortly after the Napoleonic wars, however, war-risk was cut out of the regular marine insurance by the so-called "F. C. & S." clause (free from capture and seizure) and now war-risk is written separately.

Its present coverage is largely the result of the experience of the World War. One of the first changes made during the World War was the "Freedom from British Capture" clause. As the Allies commanded the seas it became a virtual certainty that neutral ships headed for certain ports, particularly on the Continent, would be overhauled by the British Navy, and this is now so certain that the ships don't even wait to be dragged into port but go in "voluntarily" for British contraband search.

Insurance is not written against certainties, and so it is not written against either such necessities or against the confiscation of "contraband cargoes." But if, on the other hand, a ship were taken by the British Navy into port and there happened to be sunk by a bomb from a German airplane, the insurance company would be liable.

The "Frustration" Clause

Furthermore war-risk insurance does not cover deterioration, delay, and loss of market due to blockade. A few weeks ago certain American Scantic ships were en route to Norway when the war broke up there, and they were wirelessed to turn round and come home. Any loss of the shipper in consequence would not be covered by war-risk insurance. On the other hand the insurance, originally written between here and Norway, would automatically become applicable while the ship was on a changed course to a port of safety.

Clause 2 of the present contract is called the "frustration clause." It results from the case of Sanday & Company vs. The British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, fought through to the House of Lords shortly after the World War started. Two cargoes of grain for Germany in British ships were stopped by the war and diverted to England. The underwriters had to pay. So the frustration clause now says the insurance company is "free from any claim based upon loss of, or frustration of, the insured voyage or adventure caused by arrests, restraints, or detainments." They remain liable for physical damage to the cargo, however.

Clause 3 says the policy doesn't apply if the cargo is commandeered, pre-empted, requisitioned, or nationalized by the government on either end of its journey, or by the United States or any state; or if it is seized or destroyed under quarantine or customs regulations. The dictators necessitated this clause.

War-risk insurance only applies on board (except at port of transshipment if through insurance is bought). And there's a story here too. After the 1918 armistice, when war risk was more or less confined to drifting or derelict mines, London insurers began extending war-risk insurance "warehouse to warehouse," and the practice was occasionally followed here. Then came the Japanese invasion of Shanghai, and the Spanish Civil War, and underwriters suffered considerable losses this way. They also began to figure the new possibilities of the bombing of European ports. And they decided that though once ashore a cargo used to be safe, it isn't now, even though large-scale aerial bombing hasn't yet broken out.

Big Cargo Risk Exchange Started

War risk insurance on an average-sized cargo is too much for an average-sized marine insurance company. So during the World War brokers looking for war risk insurance on cargoes had to walk all over the insurance district and cool their heels in one office after another, getting $100,000 of insurance here and $250,000 there until they had covered the whole cargo, which in those days of inflated commodity prices went far up in the millions. To prevent recurrence, the American Cargo War Risk Re-insurance Exchange was set up here last June.

One hundred forty companies with $1,000,000,000 of assets joined, and in effect the insurance is pooled, so that the war-risk insurance on a single cargo is split up among the companies. The paper work of this Exchange is enormous, for as many as 10,000 separate items have been insured in a single day and the insurance parceled round. And the Underwriting Committee has its hands full watching world developments and changing rates accordingly.

War-risk rates have varied in this country from as low as 1-20 of 1 per cent (5c per $100 value) up to 35 per cent during the World War, or $35 per $100 of value. There has been considerable talk about the American Cargo War Risk Re-Insurance Exchange being the tail of the London insurance market, because rates here are frequently re-adjusted to a parity with London rates. However, this is hardly the case. Every storekeeper watches and sometimes meets his competitors' prices. The London market is older, and, what is more important, may be in receipt of advance information or suggestion. London rates in the Mediterranean, for example, were raised before American, for obvious reasons; the news which raised them came from London.

When a policy is written ("when the risk is bound") the rate sticks no matter what happens. If the shipper gets a low rate and bad news breaks the insurance company is still liable, and the high premium on risks "bound" just before Munich had to be paid though the danger suddenly abated. These are contracts whose sanctity has not yet been abridged by Congress.

Should Avoid Court Fight

American insurance companies are now competing with subsidized war risk insurance offered by nearly every government, including the British. They can't always meet these rates because they have no taxpayers back of them. But there are several reasons why shippers keep coming to them. For one thing the subsidies don't apply to straight marine insurance. When the shipper gets his marine insurance it doesn't always pay him to shop around for subsidized war risk insurance, for an important reason—missing ships. If his ship is unaccounted for and both kinds of insurance are with the same insurer, he is certain of his money. But if the marine insurance is here and the war risk there, both insurers may refuse to pay until an expensive court case settles the probability of how the vessel was lost.

Rates on neutral ships aren't always lower than on belligerents. Neutral losses from submarine and torpedo may actually be heavier; neutrals aren't convoyed and belligerents often are. During this war, however, rates on American ships have so far been consistently lower than on belligerents and other neutrals, partly because of the value of the flag, largely because of the Neutrality Act which keeps American ships out of belligerent waters.

Insurance men say the recent status of Norwegian and Danish ships, liable to capture or destruction by both sides of the conflict, is unlike anything since the days before the War of 1812 when American ships were being indiscriminately stopped by both British and French men-of-war until we nearly tossed a coin to decide who to fight.

The war has required the imposition of a small surcharge on the regular marine insurance rates on account of the increased hazards as ships are forced to navigate without lights, to thread through waters where the usual buoys, markers, and lighthouses no longer function, to zigzag or to crowd in convoys. Recently a ship was torpedoed and the wreck left unmarked and three ships subsequently struck on it.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1

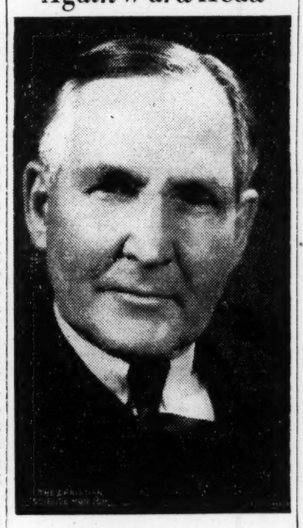
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

S. O. of Calif. Reports Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co. of California and domestic subsidiaries reported March quarter net profit of $4,534,623, equal to 35 cents a share, compared with $3,226,016, or 25 cents a share, in the March quarter last year.

Again Ward Head



Sewell L. Avery

Re-elected Chairman of the Board of Montgomery Ward & Co., and elected President to succeed Raymond H. Fogler, who resigned. Mr. Avery formerly held the post of President from 1931 to 1938.

Auto Output Off Further in Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated the current week's output of the motor-car factories at 99,305 units, compared with 101,405 last week and with 71,420 this week a year ago.

The trade publication said that although this week's volume dropped below 100,000 units for the fiirst time since mid-February, "the outlook for production continues steady," and predicted 420,000 vehicles would be assembled during May."

Connely Says SEC Refused To Co-operate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Discussing the endeavors of investment bankers in recent months to obtain a change in the securities laws so that bankers would be induced to put savings into productive employment, Emmett F. Connely, president of the First of Michigan Corporation and head of the Investment Bankers Association of America, stated before the Bond Club here last night that "there is a growing feeling in Congress that they and not the bureaus should write the laws." He gave in detail the attempts the special committee of the organization has made in the last two years to get the Securities and Exchange Commission to co-operate with the I. B. A. in seeking revision of the laws.

Seven proposed amendments were shown to the SEC more than ten months ago, he said, but last November the association was told the SEC would make no attempt to have the laws amended at the present session of Congress. "I want to have this perfectly clear because I want to make sure that we will not be charged with having gone around the SEC," he added. "We gave them an opportunity to work with us, which they declined."

Wants a Hearing

Investment banking has been denied a hearing before the Temporary National Economic Committee because the SEC fears that it would use the opportunity to justify changes in the securities laws and their administration, Mr. Connely said. "I have assured the TNEC that it was not our intention to suggest specific legislation at these hearings but that we were certainly going to point out what we consider faults in the present securities acts," he explained.

Efforts to get a TNEC hearing go back to May, 1939, when A. A. Berle "made his famous statement which practically condemned investment banking in one short sentence," Mr. Connely said. He explained how the association sought a hearing through the SEC which has charge of this part of the TNEC's inquiry. "I pointed out that we would have members of our business come from different parts of the country to tell the committee what they considered necessary to restore the capital markets to proper working order in their own regions," he said. "I thought it was vital that we have this representation made up of men in our business who would come from the 'grass roots,' so to speak. Why we should not be given a hearing is hard to understand, except that I do feel that those who planned the TNEC investigation do not want to have the I. B. A. get on the stand and talk freely."

The I. B. A.-SEC Controversy

The latest move of the association has been a simple request that the SEC do the "truly democratic" thing and ask Congress to review the laws under which it operates, Mr. Connely said, adding that this suggestion was getting a great deal of attention because it was made against a background of controversy between the I. B. A. and the SEC on the "arm's length" bargaining and competitive bidding question. In regard to that current issue he emphasized that it should not be dismissed as a technical matter. "It goes to one of the very fundamentals of the American system," he said, "namely, whether America business is to remain free to market securities in the manner which it deems best or whether it is to be compelled to sell its securities to the highest bidder without regard to the effect of the transaction on the issuer, its security holders, and the investing public.

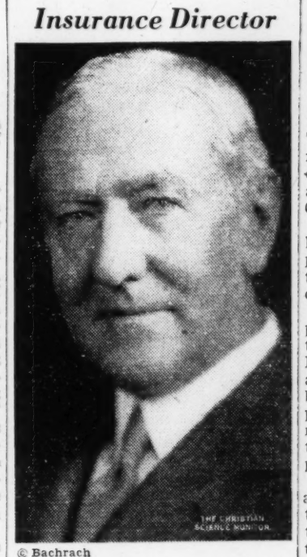
"In other words," he summed up, "It is an issue over whether business shall be left free to operate according to its own judgment or be subjected to dictation from a governmental commission in the vital matter of procuring capital. We protested most against the 'star chamber' method which the commission had apparently determined to employ in deciding this important question.

"As a man who preceded me as president of this association has said: 'If any member of the investment banking fraternity implied that the general principles of the securities acts are unsound, he would be hooted down by this industry.' The general principles are sound and have always been sound. We merely want the laws reviewed in the light of experience gained over the last five years or more with a view to their improvement. It should be done in a manner that will allow the free flow of savings from investors to users of capital, so that our system of private enterprise can proceed more vigorously with its task of creating jobs and new wealth. It must, of course, be done in a manner that will detract in no way from the protection of investors and the public."

Diamond T Earnings Cut

NEW YORK (AP)—Diamond T Motor Car Company reported March quarter net profit of $22,536, equal to 5 cents a share, against $46,296, or 10 cents, in the like period in 1939.

Insurance Director



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Robert Gray Dodge

Elected a Director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, succeeding the late Philip Stockton. Mr. Dodge is a member of the legal firm of Palmer, Dodge, Barstow, Wilkins & Davis, Boston, and a former President of the Boston Bar Association.

Sinclair Oil Reported to Have Made Settlement With Mexico

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Sinclair Oil Company has reached a settlement with Mexico over seizure of oil properties, reliable sources here and in Mexico City said.

In State Department circles, however, the opinion was expressed that the diplomatic controversy over expropriation would continue.

The other United States company involved in the expropriation controversy, Standard Oil of New Jersey, has not reached any agreement, it was said. And the belief was expressed that the department would continue to demand prompt indemnification of this company or submission of the problem to arbitration.

Jesus Silva Herzog, general manager of the Mexican Petroleum Distribution agency, announced here the conclusion of contracts with three United States companies for sale of Mexican petroleum products. They aggregated $54,000,000, spread over four or five years, he said. One of the contracts, he added, was with the First National Oil Corporation of New York City.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Solid support for the Cardenas government which has been asked by the United States Government to arbitrate the oil question was demonstrated by 100,000 laborers and government employees who paraded recently in review before President Lazaro Cardenas at the National Palace. Similar demonstrations were held throughout Mexico to manifest unconditional backing for the government's oil policies.

Cardenas Hold Strengthened

President Cardenas described the manifestation as "The most moving and greatest that I have ever witnessed. This is because it (the expropriation) is a just cause which the entire nation wishes to defend." Chief significance of the mammoth turnout is that it proves the undoubted leadership of Cardenas and the unanimous will of the Mexican people to support whatever policy he may elect in the controversy with the United States government over the oil question.

A clear distinction was made in several of the banners carried between Mexico's unity with the United States people and her resistance to "foreign imperialism." This was illustrated in the banner carried by representatives of the Mexican Revolutionary Party, the administration's political agency, which declared, "We are friends of the American people and government but not of international imperialism." Another banner bore the legend, "We reject the arbitration of Wall Street."

Excitement was caused by a group of 50 North American men and women carrying the United States flag, alongside Mexicans carrying the Mexican flag. The banners carried by this group asserted "The people of North America are with the Mexican people in the defense of their patrimony and their sovereignty." The United States citizens carrying the flag and banner were described as members of the C. I. O. who are here on vacation and co-operating with the Confederation of Mexican Labor.

Labor, Farmers Oppose

The only anti-United States sentiments expressed in the entire demonstration were in posters carried by members of the radical School Teachers' Union. One of these showed Uncle Sam being hit on the head by a club marked "Expropriation" and the other showed a Mexican worker on top of a derrick, squirting oil into Uncle Sam's eyes, with the ramark, "Here's your oil—take it!"

Interest was also centered on Mexican volunteers who fought for Republican Spain and upon a group of Spanish refugees, now working here, who carried the flag of the Spanish Republic. These groups were heartily cheered by the crowds as they passed.

The manifestation was led by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, general secretary of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, Graciano Sanchez, general secretary of the National Farm Confederation, and General Heriberto Jara, president of the Mexican Revolutionary Party. These three represent the Government's farm, labor and political block on which it depends for organized support and which is expected to carry its candidate, General Manual Avila Camacho, successfully through the coming presidential elections.

Press reaction to the arbitration request has calmed down after an initial outburst of antagonism, but the consensus of opinion expressed both editorially and in news columns is that Mexico will not consent to arbitration. Such discussion, it is held here, would be an invasion of the national sovereignty and it is maintained that the problem is a strictly internal affair.

Union Oil Earnings Off

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Union Oil Co. of California reported net profit for the March quarter of $766,148, equal to 16 cents a share, compared with $1,054,635, or 23 cents a share, in the March quarter last year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Economically, no nation is ever as ready for war as it would like to be. This is particularly true for a nation, like England, that has not been long preparing. We decided little more than a year ago that we must have a continental scale army; this involves a tremendous problem of manufacturing equipment. And even if we had always intended to put a large army into the field, we would have been tempted, as are all armies, to delay mass production of equipment until the latest possible moment so that the most efficient equipment could be used. Obsolescence is a constantly operating enemy, especially in the air force.

Given the option, the British would have liked until 1941 to prepare for full scale total war. They have been grateful for the six months and more of what America seems to think is phony warfare; Mr. Chamberlain has put it that he is 10 times more confident of victory than he was at the beginning of the war.

Sterner Measures Taken

But it seems now, after the German occupation of Denmark and attack on Norway that Britain will not be given the option of waiting until 1941. There is likely to develop a keener watching of the country's economic preparations; criticism has been keen even during the past six months, and the preparations that have been criticized seem about to be put to the final test.

There has recently been a drastic change in the method of organizing the steel industry for war. From the outbreak of war all consumers, with the main exception of the Government, had to secure a license before they could get iron or steel. The license did not guarantee that the desired steel could be obtained; nor did it allocate the country's steel to consumers in the order of national importance. From the middle of April a Central Priority Committee will allocate steel to the main groups of consumers, and consumers have been grouped under 20 government departments which will assign to individual firms the block tonnages granted to the departments by the Priority Committee.

This is a very complicated method of organization, but it does attempt to go to the root of the problem, which is to see that steel is used to the best national advantage and that once it has been agreed that a certain amount of steel is needed for a certain job, that quantity shall be forthcoming at the agreed delivery date. This is important both for rapid production of warlike equipment at home and for efficient development of overseas trade.

To Foster Southeastern Trade

Sir Andrew Duncan, who was head of the Iron and Steel Federation and is now President of the Board of Trade, has fathered an English Commercial Corporation, Ltd., to do business in southeastern Europe. The Corporation is the answer to the demand that we should use our economic power more forcibly to draw away economic resources of Germany's neighbor states which might otherwise go to Germany. The new company is apparently to have a capital of only £500,000, and is to limit its aid to firms now in the Balkan trade, not to supersede them, to the extent of its limited resources.

In one direction at least government control of our economy is complete and rigid. In the market for capital, during the first quarter of the current year, the Economist reports total issues of £372.6 millions. Of this the Government raised £371.8 millions. Home corporations were entirely shut out from the market. They are not even allowed to make conversion offers, although it is now taken for granted that this is to be a 3 per cent war, and although there are many outstanding obligations of local authorities issued at 5 and 6 per cent which could well be converted to lower interests without prejudicing the power of the Government to borrow.

The Stock Exchange stood up extremely well to the shock of Germany's campaign against Denmark and Norway. There was a very slight decline in gilt-edged securities, but investors have taken an encouraging view of the German action in a field where the British Navy can demonstrate its superiority.

Baltic Trade Ceases

For the time being trade with Scandinavia and Baltic states has ceased. Scandinavian securities have been marked down to nominal prices. The most important economic effects of the situation in Scandinavia are the loss of Danish food imports, the temporary stoppage of imports of Swedish iron ore, and the loss of imports of timber, wood pulp, and paper for newspapers.

The particular industry most affected in England is the newspaper business. Most British newsprint is made from Scandinavian pulp, and the press imports in addition a sizeable quantity of manufactured paper. To meet the new situation, the paper controller has ordered that papers are to restrict their consumption to 30 per cent of their pre-war consumption. The popular national press, which before the war averaged about 20 pages an issue, and which has recently been cut to 12 pages, will now have to reduce to 6 pages. The price of English newsprint before the war was about £11 per ton; soon it is to be £25 per ton. This means a tremendous revolution in newspaper economics; probably no other industry has been so turned upside down by the war.

Advertising Rates Up

The press is endeavoring to meet the new situation by heavy increases in advertising rates. It has also made great economies by dropping the expensive competition through canvassing that has wasted the industry's surplus resources for many years. Ahead lies the possibility of raising the price from 1d. to 1½d. During the last war the price of popular newspapers was raised from ½d. to 1d.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has made a statement on the free market in sterling. Initial depreciation of sterling at the beginning of the war has been criticized as useless and even harmful for Britain in war. Operation of the foreign exchange control has been more frequently criticized for the gaps which left a free market in which sterling was bound to depreciate still further and react to raise the cost of living in this country.

Sir John Simon said that the free market is very small, and therefore can have little effect upon our cost of living, that it would be wrong for us to intervene in support of sterling in the free market, and that he rejected all suggestion that offerings of sterling in the free market should be curtailed by blocking foreign assets in this country. To block would not be in accordance with "the principles and traditions on which, in this market, foreigners have always felt able to rely."

Local Classified

(Continued)

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, POCASSET, MASS.—Waterfront house, private beach; 3 acre lot, 7 bedrooms, 2 baths; all conveniences; 3-car garage. CLARENCE REED, Campello, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-7 ROOMS
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Local Classified

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(Continued)

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Local Classified

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Opposite Seybold Arcade
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Kickernick Underthings for Mother's Day
"The Trousseau House of Miami"

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

COLLINS GROCERY, INC.
In the heart of Little River
7916 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Metropolitan
LAUNDRY
CLEANERS and DYERS
1085 N. W. 62nd St. Phone 7-1654
Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

Fred W. Hosea
President and General Manager
Hart Hardware Co.
17 Years in Miami
44-46 N. E. FIRST STREET

MODERN CLEANERS AND LAUNDRY
710-12 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Operating Our Own Plant
D. W. Jones, Owner Phone 25843

For Everything Electrical
Appliances and Wiring See
B. & W. ELECTRIC
101 W. Flagler St. Phone 2-7111

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

ROCKMOOR GROCERY
Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
5925 N. E. 2nd Avenue
4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

BONDED ROOFS
PALMER'S ROOFING CO.
15 N. E. 17th Terrace Phone 2-3429
18 years in Miami
We Repair All Types of Roofs

LLOYD PRNTING, INC.

1800 N. MIAMI AVE. TEL. 2-4743

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES *Certified* DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Choice Meats
Groceries, Vegetables
Fruits and Sea Foods
BOULEVARD GROCERY
3023 Biscayne Boulevard
Phone 2-8712 Free Delivery

3-WAY GARAGE
A Complete Service
3492 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
W. G. MARTIN, Prop.
Phone 4-2242

BERTS GROCERTERIA
Complete Food Store
3440 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-1631

Harvey's Restaurant
Distinctive Food
Distinctive Atmosphere
720 WEST FLAGLER
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENUINE
CHINESE AND ORIENTAL RUGS AT SACRIFICE PRICES
We will be glad to send to your home on approval
SHOHFIS
39 N. E. 1ST ST. PHONE 3-3740
Opposite Seybold Arcade

MIAMI BEACH

The Original
TEDDY'S
"Tops in Food Since 1914"
Serving
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner at Popular Prices
Relax under the tropical sky with the surf at your feet
Ocean Drive 10th and 11th Sts.

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVE.

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

GIBBS SERVICE
For Service Now
Tires Batteries
Electrical Lubrication
Orange at Jackson Dial 3111

LAWTON'S
"Florida's Finest Jewelry Store"
132 S. Orange Ave. Dial 3441
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
SILVERWARE
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELERS
ENGRAVERS

CONSULT US
on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

McCRAY'S
For Mother's Day Gifts
Featuring Attractive
Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Bags and Accessories
216 N. Orange Ave., Heller Building
Next door to Emerick's Cafeteria

SARASOTA

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts

Artists in Floral Arrangements Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

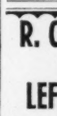
ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

LAKEVIEW DAIRY FARM

BRUCE B. BLACKBURN
1422 LAKEVIEW AVE. SOUTH
Grade A raw and pasteurized milk products
Phones 56-118 or 87-343

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

We carry a complete line of
PALM BEACH SUITS
For Boys and Students
LOWREY'S
346 Central Avenue
"Smart clothes for the younger set"

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
809-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

POLARS *Velvet* ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 93 5TH AVE.

DOT'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Mrs. Nancy Carroll, Manager
Specializing in Permanent Waves
1605 Snow Avenue Phone H-3538

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

Georgia

ATLANTA

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 9 PEACHTREE ST

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.
Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

EDWARD B. HARROLD INSURANCE CO.
Automobile Insurance
Fire Insurance

Blum's INDIVIDUAL *Laundry* AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
"Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility"
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

HAMMOND ORGANS
STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS
"Everything Musical"
ANDREWS MUSIC CO.
"Our 18th Year" 231 N. Tryon

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND—Children and adults requiring individual attention welcomed; happy home, pleasant surroundings. H. Vetterli, Oberaach, Thurgau.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Young lady would like to share her comfortable home with paying guests; every consideration; Christian Scientists preferred. MISS RUTH GALLINO, 23 Avenue de Villemont, Lausanne.

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable home for rest and study. Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MADELEINE BOVEY, 29 rue Dr. César Roux, Lausanne.

Europe

France

PARIS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67 9 a. m.-5:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Netherlands

THE HAGUE

MAISON "DICKY"
Haute Couture-Modes
Robes brodées—mi-confectionnées
Modèles exclusifs—Haute nouveauté
Mej: A. L. HEMMES
Antonie Heinsiuustraat, 21
den H A A G. Tel. 55.17.70

WISBRUN & LIFFMANN
Dames—Modeartikelen
Veenestr. 35-37. Tel. 11.25.03. den HAAG
Speciaal interessante sorteering in:
Zwart/witte en marine/witte
Geboemde Zijden Stoffen
Corsages, Knoopen, Kantgarneering, Galons
Kraagjes met Manchetten enz. enz.
Ladies' wear

BRANDSTOF BESTELLEN?— **BREURE** OPBELLEN!! FUEL **33.38.10**
Waldeck Pyrmontkade 88

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

DRUKKERY
VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3 den H A A G
Telefoonnummers 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

EIGEN HULP C.W. GRAVENHAGE
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS
Prinsestraat 11
Huish, artikelen
Manufacturen
Tel: 11 21 74 (3 lynen)

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

Formans
Stureplan Stockholm
High-Class Fancy Leather Goods, Glass, China, Electroplate
Gentlemen's Outfitters and
also articles suitable for ladies' use.
Depôt and sole sale
Royal Copenhagen China Work.

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4
GUSTAV ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
SIBYLLEGATAN 31. TEL. 612925, 623380
All kinds of colours and chemicals, also Toilet accessories.

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 50 74 13

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen, Stockholm Tel. 60.48.05

Switzerland

AARAU

Hans Hassler & Co. A.G.
ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken, Linoleum *(Carpets)*

MERCERIE
M. LUSCHER-GLOOR
Large Assortment in Silk and Woollen Materials
GRABEN 28

BASEL

WOLLENHOF for Ladies
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

Stationery—Bookbinding
CARL MARTIN
Kohlenberg 4-6. Tel. 4.65.60.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL *(Continued)*

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.48

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

NAFZGER-RÜEGG
Konditorei—Tea Room
Spez: Pralinés und Konfect
Aeschenvorstadt 75 Tel. 4.48.98

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Che Rüfenacht A.G.
always at your service
COATS WOOLLENS
FROCKS SILKS
KNITWEAR HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR GLOVES
Spitalgasse 17.

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

Mollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Parfumerie
HANS KINDLER
(5% Rabattmarken)
17 Marktgasse 17
Beauty and Cosmetic Products

CORSETS
QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

KOLONIALWAREN
Frau F. Dürig-Frank
Mein Prinzip preiswerte Ware in anerkannter Qualität
MOSERSTRASSE 52 Tel. 3.58.30
(Groceries)

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Delivery to your house
TEL. 2.35.47

J. SPÖRRI
Silk and Woollen Merchant
TIES and SHAWLS
Rämihof 8 - Tel. 2. 42. 56
Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

BETT u. POLSTERMÖBEL
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
Archivstrasse 8. Tel. 3.61.32

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen. Biscomes de Berne

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
ZWYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Schuhhaus Schneider
Vormals Löw & Co.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

Motorräder—Velos
Ed. SCHOR
Bollwerk 41
(Motorbikes, Bicycles)

Feinbäckerei — Konditorei
Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Installations—Geschäft
für moderne sanitäre Anlagen
Zentralheizungen
GOTTFR. ROHRBACH
Mittelstrasse 16 *(Sanitary Installation)*

SWITZERLAND

BERNE *(Continued)*

Speciality of
Jenzer Biscuits and Ravioli
Amthausgasse 1. Tel. 3.35.48

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47, Bahnhofstrasse

K. Tschäppät G.m.b.H.
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

Salon de coiffure Gygax
pour
Dames et Messieurs
20, Rue du Marché
Tel. 47.44.

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43 09 (Milliner)

Stets frische Gemüse und Früchte
Grosse Auswahl in erstklassigen Konserven
H. STIRNEMANN
28 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
COAL

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions.

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men, Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14 Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(WHITE GOODS)

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 2.43.70

CONFISERIE—TEA-ROOM
MAEDER-VINES
2, lace du Lac, 2
Téléphone 5.39.53 Fermé le dimanche

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19 Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
12, Quai des Moulins, 12
CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY—SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES

TAPISSIER - DECORATEUR
(Upholsterer—Decorator)
O. PITTAUER
Meubles Literie Rideaux
4, rue Liotard Tel. 2.23.25

RÜTI Kt.—Zurich
Moderne und gute
Strumpfwaren—Bebe-Artikel
Tricotwäsche—Schürzen
Herrenhemden "Permastyff"
"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
LUISE NEU
Rüti und Pfäffikon. Kt- Zurich
Wool-shop—Underwear—Shirts—etc.

LAUSANNE

CONSERVES, FRUITS, LEGUMES
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables received daily.
HENRI MÉGROZ
6 Grotte—Tel. 2.59.49
Home Delivery—Service à domicile

BUTCHER
First Class at your service
Tel. 3.17.44
ALFRED MERMOUD-WATT
Grand St. Jean 4
Best Quality and English Cut. Boucherie.

Maison BRUNO
Specialist Ladies' Hairdresser
Place Pépinet 3. Tel. 2.58.18
ENTRESOL—LIFT

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE *(Continued)*

LIBRAIRIE—PAPETERIE
Bookseller's Shop
Stationery
E. SELHOFER
Petit Chêne 5 — Tel. 2.77.73
Nice Choice of Souvenirs.

LUCERNE

STATIONERY
OCHSNER-GILG
Hertensteinstrasse 34 Tel. 21.581
Fountain Pens and Pencils
Book Binding and Printing

J. Hallensleben A.-G.
Pilatusstrasse 9
Teppiche—Linoleum—Orient-Teppiche

MONTREUX

TOUT pour la MUSIQUE
Pianos—Instruments—Radios
Gramos—Disques—Réparations
RAUBER
Frères S. A.
Montreux—21 Av. des Alpes
(MUSIC HOUSE)

"PRESSING"
G. NEY
TEINTURE
Steam Pressing — Dry Cleaning
Invisible Darning, Moderate Prices
12 Rue Eglise catholique, Tel. 6.41.00

ROBES — MANTEAUX
Transformations
BERTHE RAUBER
Villa Hauterive — Rue de la Paix
(DRESSMAKER)

EVERYTHING FOR LADIES
Hats, Dresses, Coats, Blouses, Underwear, Corsets, Stockings, Gloves.
AU LOUVRE
1, Avenue du Kursaal. Tel. 6.32.23.

CONFISERIE SPLENDIDE
opposite Landing Stage
HIGH CLASS TEA ROOMS
Home made Chocolates and Pastries. Finest ingredients, no substitutes used. Large choice of presents of all kinds.
Light Luncheons

AU BÉBÉ
Mercerie—Bonneterie, Wools and Cottons—Laces—Stockings
MLLE. E. BUSSIEN
Rue du Lac 50—Tel. 6.27.83

MÜRREN

Kandahar
The Hand-made Ski-boots
Fritz von Allmen
Sporthouse

ST. GALL

ST. GALLISCHE
Creditanstalt
Credit St. Gallois
All Banking Business
MARKTPLATZ 1.

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Mettler
Volksmagasin St. Gallen

St. Galler—Stickerei
Swiss Embroidery
Silk and Wool
STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL & CO.
Multergasse — Marktgasse

STRUMPFHAUS
Stockings
Darning
RUEGGER
Multergasse neben Sport-Sonderegger

Alfred Heinzer
KNITTED GOODS
SCHÖNAUSTR. 73 Tel. 2.33.92

Glass, Porcelain, Crystal
Haushaltungs-Artikel
MÉNAGÈRE A.G.
Neugasse 43. Tel. 2.23.69

ALFRED SCHMID
FEINE LEDERWAREN u. REISEARTIKEL
ST. GALLEN
SPEISERGASSE 11
LEATHER GOODS

ALFONS KELLER

Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
SPENGLEREI
St. Jakobstr. 11 Tel. 2.20.31

DRUG STORE
Parfümerie
Kinderpflege Artikel
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18.

J. PETER

Milchprodukte
(DAIRY)
Tel. 2.16.80
Metzgergasse 14

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION UND MASS
Leonhardsteck-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central
TAILOR
BRÄNDLI

SCHUHHAUS
Schönegg QUALITÄTS SCHUHE
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3.31.50
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prothos" Schuhe
(Shoes)

Bedruckte
SEIDENSTOFFE
gediegene, ausgesuchte
Dessins in grosser Auswahl
MÜLLER-BLÜMLI
Münsterhof Storchengasse 2
PRINTED SILKS

GRIEDER
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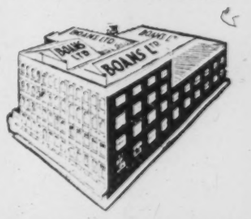

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Hey!

"So this is the day of the great Frankfurter Classic?"

"Yes, wiener take all!"

The Wise Judge

"What do you think of my new hat?" asked the Judge's wife of her husband.

"I will reserve decision until I see the bill," was the guarded reply.

Too Much Territory

"Marry me, Darling, and I'll make you the happiest wife in 48 states."

"Not me. I don't care to live in a trailer."

—Christian Advocate

More Popular

Book Agent—"Here's a book 'A million ways to earn a thousand.'"

The Man—Bought that book weeks ago and I'm still penniless."

Book Agent—"No, sir, the book you bought was 'A thousand ways to make a million.'"

One Way to Learn

Wife: "Oh, dear! What shall I do now?"

Husband: "Just imagine I'm driving and you are in the back seat.—Trotty Veck Messengers.

All the Details

Jones (in the parlor): "I'm practicing my golf."

Mrs. Jones: "On your hands and knees?"

Jones: "Certainly! I'm replacing divots."

Always Welcome

Author: "Well, at long last I've written something that the editor will not alone receive, but welcome with thanks."

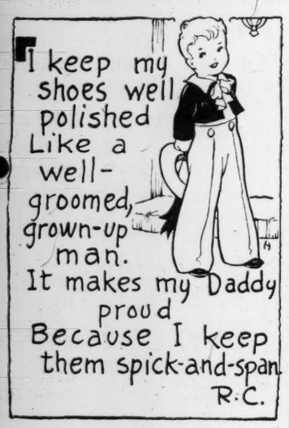
Friend: "A real masterpiece!"

Author: "Not exactly that; it's a check for a year's subscription."

Outlander

A Chicago family — father, mother, and a daughter of high-school age—moved to New York for business reasons and settled down in Brooklyn, where the girl entered public school. After her second day of attendance she came home in tears; her teachers, baffled by the way she rolled out her "r's," had recommended that she be placed in a special class for the correction of foreign accents.—The New Yorker.

Manly Manners



Party Fun

Game of States

The name of one of the United States will answer each question in the list which follows and which should be typed on slips of paper passed to the players.

1. What state may be transposed into a young sheep and three A's?
2. What state would be the least quantity if one letter were changed?
3. What state is a girl's name and a gardening tool?
4. What state would be a sea soldier if one letter were added?
5. The first half of what state is dug out of the earth?
6. In what state can you find an N, two S's, a fourth of forty, and three E's?
7. What two states are girls' names?
8. What state contains a Russian river?
9. What state would be a Mexican president if it had one more letter?

The correct answers are. Alabama; Iowa, iota; Ida-ho; Ma-r-ine; Ore-gon; Tennessee; Georgia, Virginia; Neva-da; O-b-regon.

Spring Painting

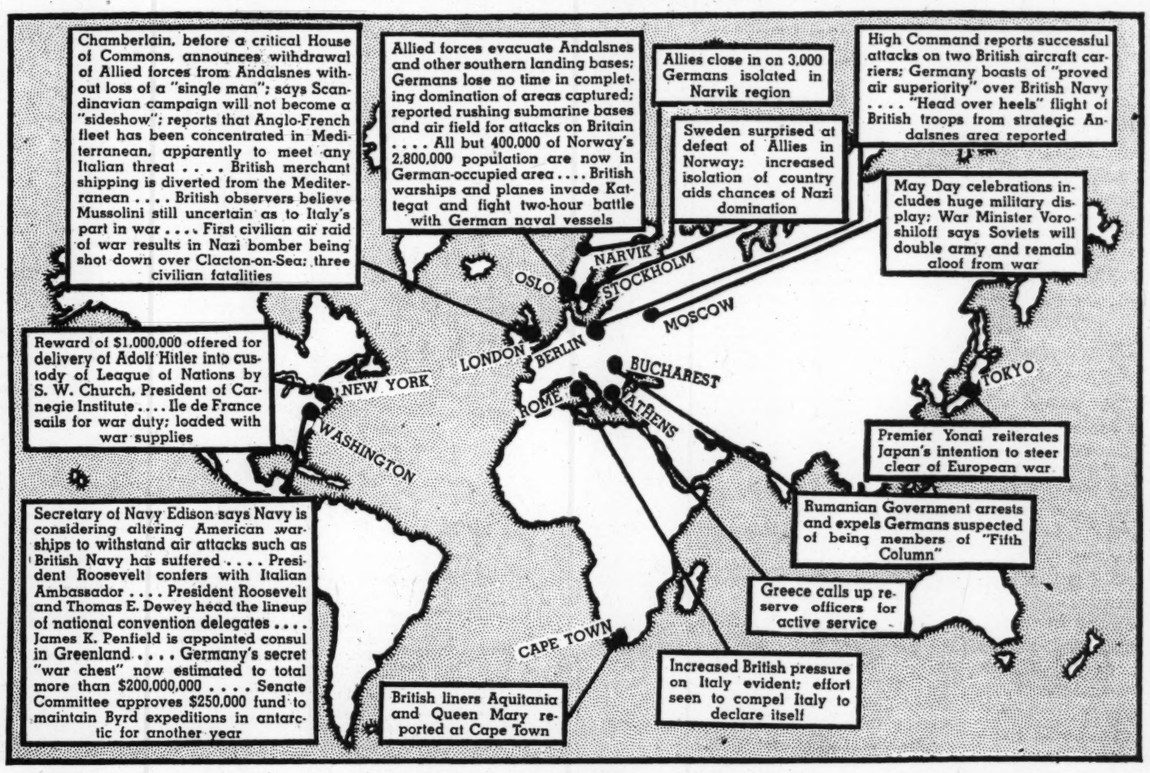
My lady paints. Her lovely cheeks
Are daubed with green and rose;
A splash of black is on her hair,
Another on her nose.

On hands and arms and neck and knees,
And even on her back
Are spots, in ev'ry sort of shape,
Of rose and green and black.

Our porch should look just something great;
The vision should just thrill us:
But all the paint that's on the set's
What didn't go on Phyllis.

L. G. G.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Chamberlain, before a critical House of Commons, announces withdrawal of Allied forces from Andalsnes without loss of a "single man"; says Scandinavian campaign will not become a "sideshow"; reports that Anglo-French fleet has been concentrated in Mediterranean, apparently to meet any Italian threat .... British merchant shipping is diverted from the Mediterranean .... British observers believe Mussolini still uncertain as to Italy's part in war .... First civilian air raid of war results in Nazi bomber being shot down over Clacton-on-Sea; three civilian fatalities
Allied forces evacuate Andalsnes and other southern landing bases; Germans lose no time in completing domination of areas captured; reported rushing submarine bases and air field for attacks on Britain .... All but 400,000 of Norway's 2,800,000 population are now in German-occupied area .... British warships and planes invade Kattegat and fight two-hour battle with German naval vessels
Allies close in on 3,000 Germans isolated in Narvik region
Sweden surprised at defeat of Allies in Norway; increased isolation of country aids chances of Nazi domination
High Command reports successful attacks on two British aircraft carriers; Germany boasts of "proved air superiority" over British Navy .... "Head over heels" flight of British troops from strategic Andalsnes area reported
May Day celebrations includes huge military display; War Minister Voroshiloff says Soviets will double army and remain aloof from war
Reward of $1,000,000 offered for delivery of Adolf Hitler into custody of League of Nations by S. W. Church, President of Carnegie Institute .... Ile de France sails for war duty; loaded with war supplies
Premier Yonai reiterates Japan's intention to steer clear of European war
Rumanian Government arrests and expels Germans suspected of being members of "Fifth Column"
Greece calls up reserve officers for active service
Secretary of Navy Edison says Navy is considering altering American warships to withstand air attacks such as British Navy has suffered .... President Roosevelt confers with Italian Ambassador .... President Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey head the lineup of national convention delegates .... James K. Penfield is appointed consul in Greenland .... Germany's secret "war chest" now estimated to total more than $200,000,000 .... Senate Committee approves $250,000 fund to maintain Byrd expeditions in antarctic for another year
British liners Aquitania and Queen Mary reported at Cape Town
Increased British pressure on Italy evident; effort seen to compel Italy to declare itself
OSLO
NARVIK
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
LONDON
BERLIN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
ROME
ATHENS
BUCHAREST
TOKYO
CAPE TOWN

A Verse for Today . . .

And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.—Ps. 90:17.

Vocations

Dog Bags

A dog lover has found a way to add extra dollars to his income. He purchased large cellophane bags and filled them with dog delights (bought at wholesale), such as a rubber bone, a salt bone, ball, box of biscuits, box of candy, rubber mouse, toy rabbit, and a rubber ring.

These bags he easily sold from door to door at $1 each.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Pointing the Way in Britain

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, London

In Britain, the road sign is not always the plain finger-post type; sometimes it takes the form of a wood carving, such as this one at Treyford, Sussex, which portrays St. Christopher bearing the Child.

Daily Quotation

LAY hold of today's task, and you will not depend so much upon tomorrow's.—SENECA.

Daily Anecdote

A Not So Gentle Hint

Giotto, the celebrated Italian painter, was much esteemed by Robert, King of Naples, by whom the artist was frequently employed.

The King, quite mistakenly, believed that he, too, was something of an artist, and was constantly pestering Giotto for criticisms of his work.

One day the sovereign said, "Giotto, this weather is too hot for you. If I were in your place, I would give up painting for a while and rest."

"And so would I do, certainly," replied Giotto, with a sly smirk, "were I the King of Naples."

Monitor Movie Guide

An Angel from Texas (Warner)—Adaptation of George Kaufman's play, "The Butter and Egg Man." Remains an amusing farce, with Eddie Albert and Rosemary Lane as the innocents who escape the clutches of shoestring producers through circumstances over which they exercise no control. Wayne Morris, Ronald Regan, Jane Wyman, Ruth Terry, John Litel.—Adults and young people.

Abe Lincoln in Illinois (RKO)—Admirable adaptation of Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play, making some changes in detail but following the general outlines of the play as it tells of Lincoln through the years from young manhood to his departure for Washington as President-elect. Notably acted by Raymond Massey as Lincoln and by Ruth Gordon as Mary Todd. The cast includes Gene Lockhart, Mary Howard, Dorothy Tree, Harvey Stephenson, Minor Watson, Alan Baxter.—Family.

Buck Benny Rides Again (Paramount)—Comedy with songs, with Jack Benny in and out of the saddle as a dude cowboy from the wide-open spaces of Radio City, who seeks to impress one of the members of a female singing trio, and becomes entangled with bandits. Rochester (Eddie Anderson), Ellen Drew, Andy Devine, Phil Harris, Dennis Day.—Adults and young people.

Shooting High (20th-Fox)—Western co-starring Jane Withers and Gene Autry. Story concerns filming of a Western on scene of the exploits of the original hero. Mr. Autry sings several songs, and Marjorie Weaver supplies the romantic element. Robert Lowery, Katherine Aldridge, Hobart Cavanaugh.—Adults and young people.

Young Tom Edison (MGM)—First of two films about the inventor, with Mickey Rooney giving a sincere and well-acted performance as the boy Edison. Tom's laboratory in the baggage car, his candy selling on the train, his dismissal from school for being "addlepated," and his use of the Morse code to prevent a train wreck, all find a place on the screen. Fay Bainter, George Bancroft, Virginia Weidler, Eugene Pallette, Bobbie Jordan, J. M. Kerrigan.—Family.

Above Average Films

Family — "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle," "Good-bye, Mr. Chips."

Adults and Young People — "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good in All

West Union, Ill.

That there is good everywhere, manifested in kindness in all people, was significantly revealed to a couple traveling from a distant state to establish a new home.

A sudden incapacity made it necessary for them to seek shelter late one night. After driving two hours without locating a town or lighted tourist camp, they agreed to stop at the next lighted building.

The next light was in a tavern where liquor was for sale. The wife, who was driving, had previously said that never would she enter such a place. But so urgent was the need, the stop was made; and for several hours the couple received kindly and considerate treatment. And not a drink was sold—or even requested—during their stop, despite the large number in the room.

One learns through such experiences that a person is sometimes forced to do a thing he had often said he would not do, in order to find that nothing can destroy human kindness, because good is present everywhere.

Productive Quality

The quality of attention . . . like certain plants the poorest peasant may grow in the poorest soil . . . can be cultivated by anyone, and it is certain in its own good season to bring forth flowers and fruit.—Dickens.

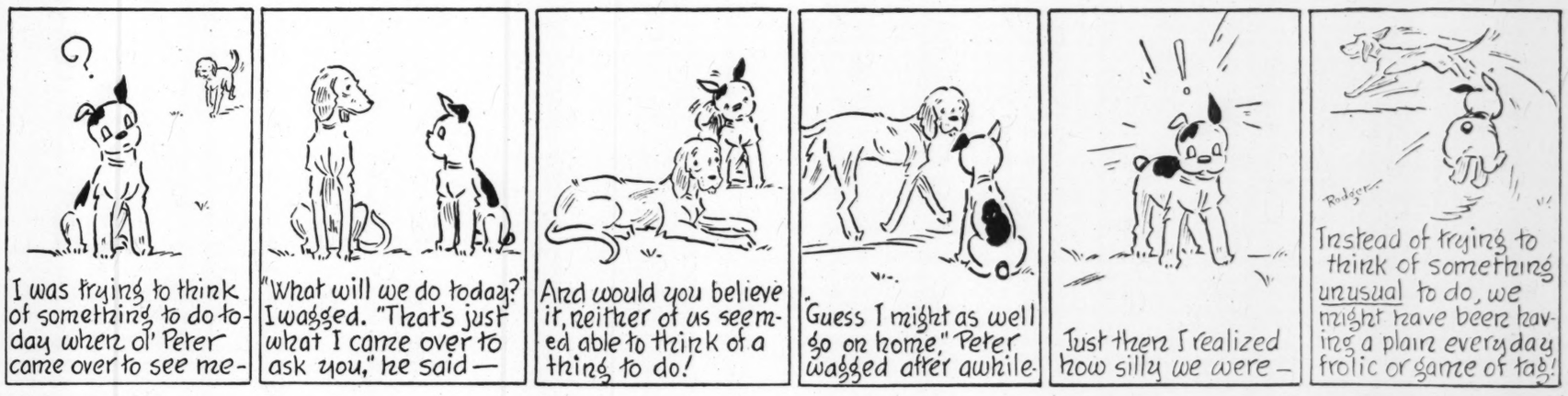
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oh Hum*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY... NOW THAT YOUR SPRING POEM IS OVER.. DOESN'T IT SEEM STRANGE WE HAVEN'T HEARD FROM THAT INVENTOR ?
LET'S ASK AT THE POST OFFICE AGAIN ...
NOTHING THERE...
VERY PECULIAR
IT'S BEGINNING TO LOOK AS IF THERE'S NO REWARD AT ALL, IF YOU ASK ME ...
Hmm.. MAYBE
WHAT DO YOU THINK WE OUGHT TO DO ABOUT IT ??
WELL.. PLUNKY... WE'RE DOING JUST ABOUT EVERYTHING WE CAN !!

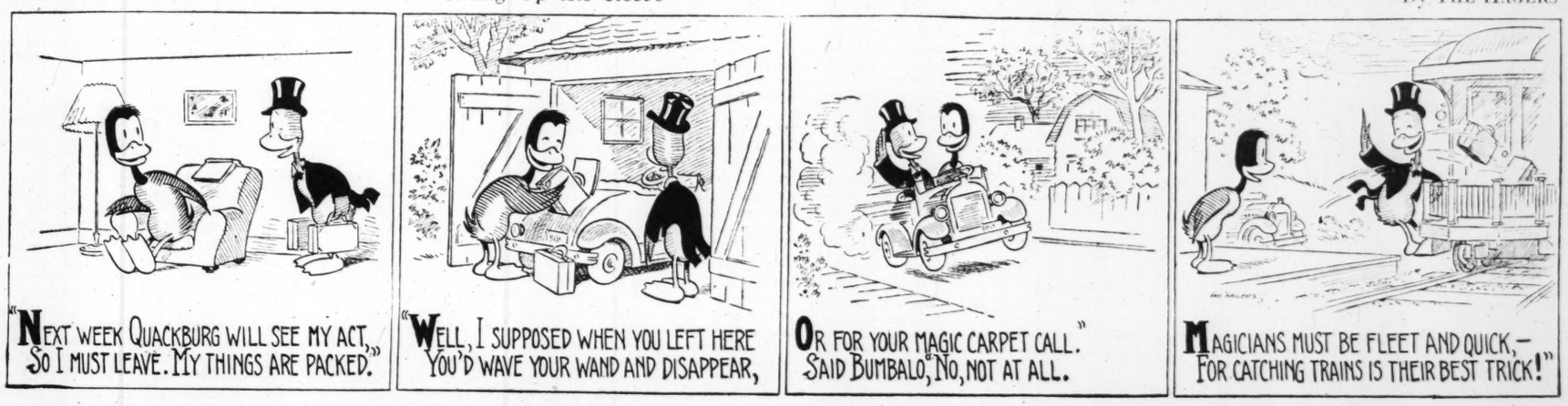
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! Peter, Come Back Here!*

By RODGERS


I was trying to think of something to do today when ol' Peter came over to see me-
"What will we do today?" I wagged. "That's just what I came over to ask you," he said—
And would you believe it, neither of us seemed able to think of a thing to do!
"Guess I might as well go on home," Peter wagged after awhile.
Just then I realized how silly we were—
Instead of trying to think of something unusual to do, we might have been having a plain everyday frolic or game of tag!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Nothing Up His Sleeve*

By THE HAGERS


"NEXT WEEK QUACKBURG WILL SEE MY ACT, SO I MUST LEAVE. MY THINGS ARE PACKED."
"WELL, I SUPPOSED WHEN YOU LEFT HERE YOU'D WAVE YOUR WAND AND DISAPPEAR,
OR FOR YOUR MAGIC CARPET CALL." SAID BUMBALO, "NO, NOT AT ALL.
MAGICIANS MUST BE FLEET AND QUICK,— FOR CATCHING TRAINS IS THEIR BEST TRICK!"

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Lifting the Mortgage

The couple in Toledo, Ohio, who tried to tell the census taker they had a $45,000,000,000 mortgage on their home were assuming somewhat more than their necessary share of the national debt, but the idea was accurate nevertheless. The $42,657,771,537 which the United States owes to holders of its bonds, or the $45,000,000,000 which the budget estimates it will owe before another year, forms a very valid charge against the property and earnings of every American.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States at its annual meeting just held in Washington has advanced some recommendations worth serious attention in connection with this matter of inducing the national Government again to live within its means. Not everyone, of course, will go along with the Chamber in all its broad denunciations of the present Administration or, for instance, in its proposal to return wage-and-hour legislation exclusively to the States. Yet possibly it will be agreed that the business men are speaking in the field where they are most competent to give advice when they discuss means and methods of "placing the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government on an orderly basis."

Particularly do they merit this confidence when they have the good sense to point out and discourage the tendency of their own member groups—that is, of State and local business men's organizations—to go out after all sorts of Federal projects, bounties, and benefits for their particular localities. The resolutions adopted urge national and local organizations to "refrain from requesting Federal funds for local or specialized purposes" and to use their influence to dissuade State and local authorities from asking for such funds.

Viewing the rate of Federal spending—which has amounted to nearly $8,000,000,000 in the last ten months, with more than $3,000,000,000 of that amount in the red—the Chamber comes to the conclusion:

> The key to the situation is in expenditures. No supportable tax structure can be devised which will balance the present level of expenditures. Reduced expenditures, and not additional taxation, must be relied upon to end the annual deficits. . .

The proposals advanced for accomplishing this reduction are interesting. In the main they would throw responsibility on the President to choose the places for economy. They urge Congress to direct him "to designate in the budget those activities which, though provided by law, he believes should be discontinued." This is significant as a recognition that mere whittling or penny-pinching will not accomplish the economies that are needed but that Congress and the public must decide on the giving up of some governmental services.

Another proposal is that Congress direct the President to reduce departmental expenditures below appropriations if necessary to prevent a deficit. This would transfer to the Executive a responsibility which the legislative branch should shoulder, namely, of keeping appropriations within revenue.

But finally it is proposed that Congress direct the President to disapprove individual items in appropriation bills. This amounts to the often-recommended item veto, which would certainly be a strong executive weapon in behalf of economy. Generally it has been assumed that a Constitutional Amendment would be required to confer it. But if any Congress can be found sufficiently self-abnegating to set the precedent by statute, the experiment would be interesting and useful.

Speed—Between Lights

At least the hare, in the fable of the race with the tortoise, did not have to stop for traffic lights, or he might have been beaten worse than he was.

Two business men in Hartford, Conn., recently staged a test run to show that a thirty-mile speed limit would be no hardship there. One, driving up to fifty miles an hour where he could, reached the Municipal Building from the city limits only five seconds ahead of the other, who kept his car under thirty.

Such experiments illustrate the comparative futility of hurry, as any cross-country driver who cruises steadily along at a moderate speed has seen illustrated many times. But in another city might not the test also indicate something else? The comment of the driver of the speedier car was, "The traffic lights got me." There are cities where an excess of traffic lights cut the effective movement of motor vehicles not merely to thirty miles an hour but to fifteen or ten, where a more rapid movement of traffic would be possible with equal safety.

Perhaps even the tortoise would have something to recommend about that.

Schooling in Liberty

Governor Lehman, in a letter on New York's commemoration of the First President's inauguration 151 years ago, eulogized the patriotism of devotion to American ideals, as lived by George Washington. Perhaps the Governor, in affixing his signature to the McCaffrey bill a few days earlier, did something big to preserve and enhance this very brand of patriotism.

Assemblyman McCaffrey's measure establishes an annual "Bill of Rights" week in the State's public school system, during which instruction will be given in the purpose, meaning and importance of the Bill of Rights articles in the Constitution. Nothing, it would seem, is more likely to instil a high type of patriotism in "the future citizens of America" than an early appreciation of the value of these fundamentals of American democracy: freedom of speech, religion and the press, protection of the home and person from unwarranted search and seizure, the right of fair play before the courts—all of them guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. Young Americans should know how worth defending these are.

The propaganda of totalitarian "isms" is best counteracted in the schools not merely by denunciation, nor by teachers' oaths or witch-hunts among the pedagogues, but by correct teaching about the benefits of individual liberty. Civics and history courses which gloss over the deeper values of democracy won't do, in a world where this system of government is fighting for existence. If democracy is worthy of being shouted from the housetops, it is worthy of careful explanation in the public schools.

Employment in Britain

There is much uneasiness in Britain and amazement elsewhere that in spite of all the calls of the war there still remain more than 1,000,000 persons out of employment. The French are frankly mystified—they cannot get enough labor. What is the meaning of this surplus of labor in Britain after seven months of war when man-power is such an essential part of the nation's war potential?

The answer is simple. The difference between Britain on the one hand and France and Germany on the other is that in Britain there was no military conscription before last June and consequently there were no millions of trained men to be instantly mobilized.

Consider what happened. First, hundreds of thousands of persons were deprived of work by the mere dislocation caused by the partial evacuation of vulnerable cities and the shutting down of entertainment industries. More than 200,000 people in the building industries alone became unemployed by the orders to stop building construction. The introduction of gasoline rationing deprived of their occupation scores of thousands of men engaged in automotive services. The Government's exhortations to the public to reduce consumption of goods led to less buying and less manufacture.

To set against this there has been the absorption of men into the Army and the other fighting services, and the employment of hundreds of thousands of additional men in the war supply industries.

These two factors were enough to reduce unemployment, but not enough at once to abolish it. If the British had instantly called up the 5,000,000 men who will ultimately be required for service there would have been the same shortage of labor as there is in the conscript countries now at war, and the same necessity to get certain men back from the Army to service in the factories. But to have done so before there was the means of training them or the equipment for arming them would have been folly.

In two or three months from now the transition period will be over. Some 2,500,000 persons from Great Britain alone will be in the fighting services, and others awaiting their turn. The war manufactures will be still expanding, and employing female as well as male labor. The export industries are getting under way under strenuous efforts in which the Government and the manufacturers are co-operating. Some unemployment was an inevitable phenomenon in a country organized for peace, suddenly called upon to reorganize itself for totalitarian war. But it is temporary.

We're afraid the news about the possibilities of utilizing lawn clippings as food will never be successful propaganda when it comes time to cut the grass. It's hard enough to get Junior to eat his spinach as it is.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"A Prayer for England"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have written "A Prayer for England." In this piece I have striven to keep out all jingoism and hate. It could, as a matter of fact, be used by a German. It is the ability to pray together that will make war impossible—and we still do that, thank God.

A PRAYER FOR ENGLAND

Lord of the Isles and of the Deep,
Watch over now our Island home;
Judge Thou the covenant we keep;
Hear our petitions as they come
Not from the insolence of might,
But passionately for the Right.

Guard Thou our guardians as they hold
Vigil upon the sea or land,
Confirm each spirit, make it bold
As with the strength of Thy command;
Where in the dark the hand is lone
Closed let it be within Thine own.

Preserve the humour of our race
That we may smile through all the pain:
Our brother Fog we now embrace
And many-skirted sister Rain;
Find, in the blackout England wears,
A fairer mounting for Thy stars.

And for our enemies we pray
That they may win beyond their dreams;
Be Thine, and theirs, and ours The Day
When charity our hate redeems;
And pilgrims all we march toward
Thy still-envisioned City, Lord.

A. E. JOHNSON

University, Syracuse, N. Y.

Presidential Timber?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Among the most dangerous thoughts in America today is that someone like Henry Ford would make an excellent President! In the Monitor's letter column E. D. of Portland, Ore., has lauded his "unselfishness and understanding."

Henry Ford is the outstanding opponent of organized labor in the United States. The Jewish people have long recognized him as one of the principal sources of anti-Semitism. He has accepted a decoration from the Nazi government. Those may be the qualities E. D. wants in his Presidential timber, but the record should be made clear to the public.

Needham Heights, Mass. H. P.

Peace

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I sincerely believe that men can discard narrow nationalism, commercial greed, lack of brotherhood, even the thought that war is the answer to aggression; I believe that leadership is possible for peace. "The peoples want peace." How can sufficient publicity be given to constructive means of solving the world's problems? H. L. S.

New York.

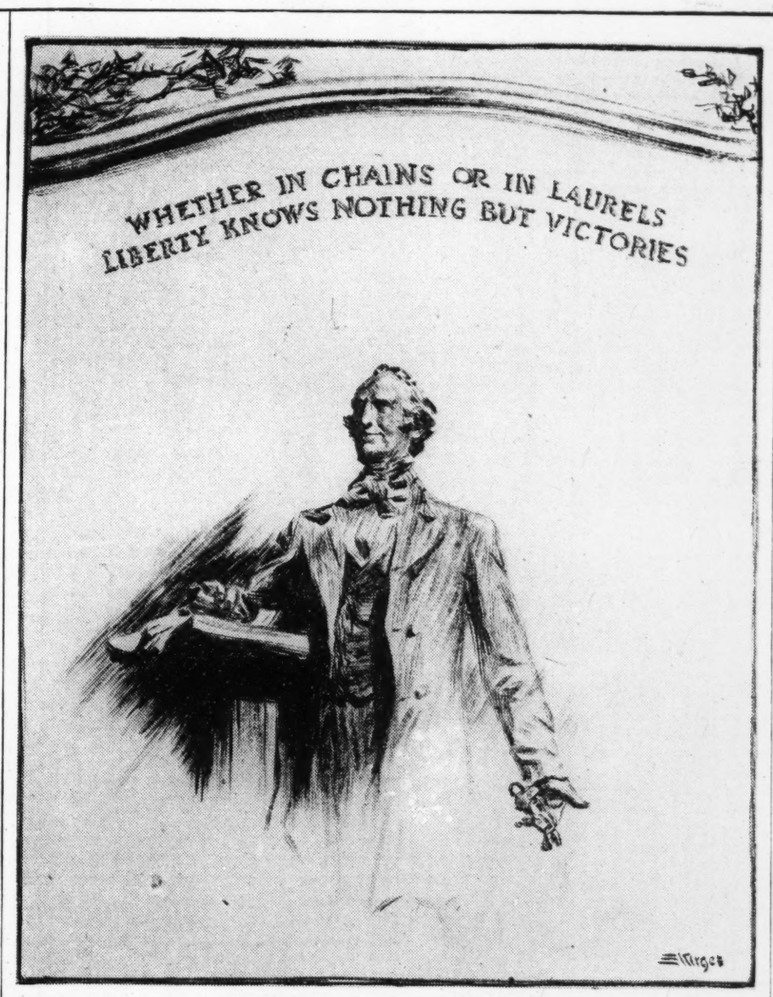
Leadership

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have had enough of political leadership. Why not demand of the Republican Party that they give us a business man like Ralph I. Budd, President of the Burlington, to head the ticket this year? He would inspire confidence and hope and help put national politics on a much more desirable level.

Perhaps the day will come when we can look upon politics as something run in the interest of John Q. Citizen and his crowd, rather than for the benefit and advantage of a mere office-seeking and office-holding crowd. E. S. MILLER

Bentonville, Ark.



A Reminder From Wendell Phillips,
as commemorated in a statue on Boston Common.

Song From a Mute Melodeon

"To Cousin Harriet, the melodeon."

After several generations of "bequeaths," it was mine. Esther Skidmore's melodeon that for many years had stood covered with a chenille table-spread in her ancestral home.

Always, ever since I entered the family, I had admired the shapely rosewood legs that showed beneath the heavy fringe of the spread and wondered, as in-laws sometimes do wonder, why this fine antique music-piece was kept covered.

Now after the many years that I had silently admired those rosewood legs, the melodeon was uncovered. Two sturdy farmer lads had brought it from the closed old homestead and set it down carefully in my living room.

"It is heavier than you would think," they said.

And as I looked at it, though the dust of the empty house still clung, I realized anew that it was one of those choice instruments that adorned the parlors 100 years ago of the more fortunate of New England's daughters. The wood exquisite with its dark red streaked with rich black. Its legs tapering down with such a delicate turn that they bespoke a cabinetmaker who was a master of his craft.

Then turning back the lid, I beheld the ivory keys. Not one chipped or stained. And the ebony keys still their pristine black.

A little note lying on the keys said in the fine handwriting of Esther's oldest daughter: "Purchased for mother in 1847 by her father. She was 16 years of age then."

With lemon oil and soft dust cloth, I polished the wood until more and more perfectly the distinctive graining appeared and it stood revealed as Esther must have first beheld it when her father called on the morning of her sixteenth birthday: "Come into the parlor and see what mother and I have bought for you."

A glorious surprise. The very latest in musical instrument. And a gift to develop a talent as well as to give pleasure to the young friends coming in to spend a happy evening.

I decided to place it as I thought Esther would have placed it. In the corner of our old-fashioned front living room, where the light from the long east windows would fall across the left shoulder and light the keyboard.

And to keep things in harmony, on the turned-back lid which forms a shelf, I placed the ancient little brass candlesticks of the Skidmores and the daguerreotype of Esther herself taken at about the same time. In pensive pose, she looks out upon her world, her elbow resting on a table, chin cupped in hand . . . thinking the thoughts of youth in 1847 . . . contemplating perhaps those "Exercises in C Major" from the long narrow green music book.

I made haste to open that very book on the rack of the old melodeon and fancied as I did so the group of tight-bodiced girls who gathered about her as she played and they sang the "Three Part Round":

1. Spring is returning, she breathes in the plain,
   Meadows are blooming in beauty again.
2. Fair is the flower, green is the grove,
   Soft is the shower that falls from above.
3. Spring is returning. Spring is returning.
   Spring is returning.

Yes, a provocative inheritance is an old melodeon, bringing with it, I find more and more as the days go by, not only the singing memories of the "Long, Long Ago," but crisp comments of the present-day caller who seeing it cries:

"Oh, what a lovely old piece!" Or, "Where did you get it?" Or again, "What a beautiful desk it would make!"

But only one was a perfect tribute, it seems to me, and that came from a radiant blue-eyed young woman, writer of children's stories, who paused as she entered my living room, went swiftly to the corner where the melodeon stands and touching the keys, exclaimed: "You know, this looks exactly like 'Little Women.'"

Here in these words I knew the overtones of genuine appreciation. For Esther Skidmore was another little woman in those days when New England flowered.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Schoolhouse Flag

By Frank L. Perrin

Between now and the day when the Supreme Court in Washington announces its decision in the suit involving the constitutionality of the law requiring children in the public schools to salute the Stars and Stripes, commentators and editorial writers may try the case out of court. But to attempt to forecast the decision would be vain. No dependable precedent seems to have been set, except by appellate courts in some of the States where so-called conscientious objectors have permitted or advised their children to refuse to comply with statutory requirements. From these decisions it appears that the trend of opinion is in support of the right of a State, by legal enactment, to insist upon compliance with the law. Penalty for disobedience is expulsion from school.

The case now pending, which comes to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of certiorari, or review order, from the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, presents for decision an issue of great importance, or of but little importance, according to the viewpoint of each of us individually. To the parents of the children, as well as to the children themselves who have refused to obey the prescribed rule and who have been suspended or expelled from school, the issue assumes tremendous proportions. These children have been taught to believe that the Stars and Stripes represent not merely an emblem of liberty and democracy, but that the flag personifies, or is regarded as personifying, these attributes or qualities. Because of this the emblem, in their belief, has assumed the detestable status of those things to which idolators bow the head or yield a superstitious and forbidden salute.

* * *

And so, in the brief of the plaintiffs, who are the respondents in the case at bar, and in the argument of the intervenors, or friends of the court, the Committee on the Bill of Rights of the American Bar Association, the issue is declared to involve the right of an individual to worship or to refuse to worship, as his or her conscience or belief may dictate. It is at this point, as may easily be understood, that the issue becomes vitally important to those who believe their rights have been transgressed, and likewise considerably involved and difficult to analyze without prejudice.

It will be persuasively and convincingly argued, no doubt, that it was not the intention of the legislators who enacted the flag-salute law in eighteen of the States of the American Union that the voluntary observance or required enforcement of the rule would violate or offend the religious belief or creed of any citizen. The salute was, no doubt, intended to be made a part of the general ritual of loyalty, not to a flag, an emblem, a painted or graven image, but to a living ideal which finds expression in the hearts rather than in the hands, the flexed knees, or the bowed heads of men, women, and children.

* * *

But final judgment does not always follow the line of intent. The vision of those who make the laws does not, it seems, reach beyond the horizons which the people theoretically represented have envisioned for themselves and for their children and children's children. That liberty, that freedom of conscience and religion vouchsafed by the basic law of the land and symbolized by the banner which some decline to salute or honor by ceremonial act, cannot take from, or be depicted or represented in anything made by the hands of mankind.

It is there, briefly, that the issue rests. To the unbiased and more or less casual student it may seem that the issue itself is inconsequential. But who shall judge? It cannot be denied that a constitutional question is involved. The court of last resort has been asked to decide whether or not the State statutes violate or transgress a constitutional right possessed by, rather than granted to the individual, which reserves to each of us in the United States the undisputed and sacred privilege of worshiping according to the dictates of our own consciences. The particular statutes involved differ in one prime essential from prohibitory or interdictory laws, in that they contain affirmative commands that the individual shall perform a prescribed ritual, rather than the familiar "thou shalt not!"

In the language of the committee which stands in the position of amicus curiae or friend of the court, the question is: "Is there any public interest in a compulsory flag salute sufficiently sound and substantial to justify the State in overriding and penalizing a sincerely held religious scruple and abridging human liberty?"

The Wide Horizon

The Cross of Burgundy

By Sheridan H. Garth

Every day hundreds walk past a statue in a little square in the city of Nancy in France, completely unaware of the deep significance it bears in these times when the heavy guns are booming a short distance away across the Vosges. Burgundy holds a lesson for the world today.

The little square is known as the Cross of Burgundy Square and the statue is of Charles le Temeraire, or "the Rash," better known as the last of the Dukes of Burgundy. The very fact that Burgundy has long ago sunk back into the position of a mere province deep in the interior of France causes the passers-by of Nancy to stroll by and pay no attention to the statue at all.

Yet less than 500 years ago the people of Nancy, in fact the people of Paris itself, were quaking before the power and audacity of Charles the Rash, a man whose inordinate craving to be the greatest ruler in Europe impelled him to bring senseless wars into the territories of his neighbors and to grab these territories for himself after the inevitable victories had been won.

* * *

Charles' father had made an alliance with the English and reduced all of France to anarchy until Joan of Arc managed to turn the tide by inspiring her countrymen to resist and throw back the invaders. Now Charles himself sought to undo the effect of that strange girl's indescribable influence by attacking France once more.

It mattered little to him that his own people, the Burgundians, were Frenchmen. In those days when the unknown Columbus was about to discover a new world that was going "to redress the balance of the old," no feelings of nationality moved the people of Europe. Germans fought Germans, Frenchmen strove with other Frenchmen for supremacy, and Italians intrigued against Italians. So Charles planned to become the foremost of rulers by vanquishing his three nearest neighbors—the King of France, the League of Swiss States, and the Duke of Lorraine.

We all know about Charles' scrapes with the crafty King Louis XI of France, for they are well portrayed by the poems of François Villon and in the story of Quentin Durward. Since Louis was as clever as Charles, the unfeeling Duke of Burgundy decided to conquer his weaker antagonists before finishing Louis off.

First of all Charles attacked the Swiss, his poor and disunited neighbors to the east. But here he was undone by his stubborn ambition. The Swiss massed against him and on the field of Granson repelled the finest army in Europe. But the infuriated Charles now could not hold himself back. Deciding to leave the Swiss to themselves for a while, he now lived up to his name of "rash" by marching against the Duke of Lorraine to the north, without reason or forewarning.

Somehow the unprepared Lorrainers rallied their strength and chalked up a victory that has had a lasting effect on European history. Burgundy was routed. Charles the Rash disappeared from sight until his body days later was found buried in the snow. He had lost everything, and in his defeat he was abandoned by his trusted and well-paid Italian mercenaries, who deserted him at the height of the fray.

At this one stroke Burgundy perished. King Louis immediately annexed the greater part of it to his own dominions. The rest of the straggling empire set up so laboriously by Charles' father became a dowry for his only daughter, and at her marriage with the Archduke of Austria it disappeared from the map.

* * *

Is this not an interesting lesson for the present-day world? The new horizons opened up by Columbus soon caused both Lorraine and Burgundy to realize that they were nothing more than subdivisions of the French race. As France grew in unity and size, they became small and inseparable parts of the new empire, and their feud left no mark but a statue.

Now that the horizons of the world have once more been extended by discoveries which belong to all nations and are designed to make all peoples equal and endowed with more than sufficient for their needs, the story of Charles the Rash is again fraught with significant meaning. Mercenaries and vainglorious armies will try to exalt themselves by wreaking their might on the weak, but when their downfall comes, then will follow the glorious awakening that will show the nations of Europe that they will have a new world to share between them.

It seems only reasonable, as a result, that in the new perspective of things the present-day subdivisions of Europe, known as "nations," should of necessity become Lorraines and Burgundies inside a greater Europe, and that the existence of separate armies would then be found unnecessary and useless. The various nations could preserve their individuality and cultural heritage while rejoicing in their contributions to the common European civilization.

When and if this comes about, the Cross of Burgundy Square will take on its true importance. And the world may not have to wait another five hundred years for this to happen, either.

Mirror of World Opinion

These *Untied* States

The O'Mahoney-Arnold antimonopoly committee's hearings on the subject have brought out one fact that was news to us.

We knew that State after State had set up customhouses on its borders to collect assorted fees from truckers, farmers, milk shippers, etc., so as to make it tough for "foreigners" from Kansas, say, to sell their wares in Nebraska, or vice versa.

But we didn't know that, as these hearings revealed, some States have got around already to requiring "tourist permits" of visitors from other States, for all the world like the temporary passports required of foreigners visiting the United States. . . .

The best suggestion we've yet heard was offered at these same antimonopoly hearings by Dr. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard. Dr. Elliott says that the Federal Government, omitting all flowers and beg-pardons, should clap restrictions and prohibitions on all trade-barrier States, in ways that would sting them awake to the national welfare.

Congress can withhold Federal highway aid and kindred grants from any State that thus hacks at the strands that have kept the Union together—and Congress should. . . .

Thereby, this Nation should be restored as the great free-trade area that it was through the generations of its greatest growth and prosperity.—*Collier's.*

Still Plenty of Money

Who said that the Federal treasury is out of money? It has enough money to keep one crew busy cutting down trees in the Grand River basin and another crew busy planting trees among the sand dunes up the Cimarron. It has enough money to create an irrigation district to produce more cotton on the North Fork and enough money to pay farmers to produce less cotton down on the Boggy and the Red.—*Daily Oklahoman,* Oklahoma City, Okla.